

168 killed in Suriname air crash

PARAMARIBO, Suriname (AP) — A Suriname Airways jetliner carrying at least 182 people from the Netherlands crashed and split apart Wednesday near the capital's international airport, killing at least 168 people, the government news agency and airline officials said. The Suriname News Agency said there were only 13 known survivors from the plane that carried 181 passengers and an unknown number of crew members. It said the survivors were hospitalized, but their conditions were not known. A statement by the airline said there were 13 survivors from 198 passengers and crew members. But an airline spokesperson in the Netherlands, Suriname's former colonial ruler, said there were 14 survivors from the 182 people on board — 173 passengers and nine crew members. It was not immediately possible to reconcile the discrepancies. "There is a great number of deaths," Leo Maraj, the airline's Amsterdam station manager, said. There also were differences in reports on when and where the accident occurred.

# Jordan Times

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Israelis raid Hizbollah bases

SIDON (R) — An Israeli helicopter fired rockets at resistance positions in South Lebanon on Wednesday and three guerrillas were wounded, security and militia sources said. Security sources said the helicopter gunship raided Hizbollah (Party of God) militia positions on Mita Hill near Jubah village. Sources close to Hizbollah said three of its gunmen were wounded on their way to raid Israeli and South Lebanon Army (SLA) positions in Israel's self-declared "security zone." It was not clear if they were wounded by the helicopter or in a separate clash. In Israel, an army spokesman said he was unaware of any helicopter raid. The security sources said Hizbollah fired two Soviet-made Katyusha rockets at the SLA-controlled town of Marjayoun early Wednesday. The SLA retaliated with artillery fire on Hizbollah positions two kilometres north of the zone. Israel said its troops killed two Hizbollah fighters in a clash in Lebanon outside the zone Tuesday.

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## Soldiers wreak terror in Peking

PEKING (Agencies) — Troops riddled a diplomatic compound with gunfire Wednesday as military convoys rumbled through the city, sending more foreigners fleeing Beijing in fear of open urban warfare. The U.S. embassy ordered evacuation of dependents of diplomatic personnel from Peking, and many other countries took similar steps. Official television late Wednesday criticised the United States for providing refuge for astrophysicist Fang Lizhi, the nation's most prominent dissident, who moved into the U.S. embassy Sunday.

Fang recently said he feared he would be arrested in a conservative crackdown. Sheltering Fang was "interference in China's internal affairs," the television announcement said.

At least a dozen cities outside the capital were wracked by demonstrations in protest of the weekend killing of hundreds and perhaps thousands of unarmed Peking citizens by the military.

### World reaction

Chinese banks in Asia were attacked and experienced runs on deposits Wednesday, and governments worldwide joined in condemning China's army.

In the toughest measures announced to protest the crackdown, France, Holland and Sweden have frozen diplomatic relations with China, while the United States, Britain and Switzerland banned military sales to Peking.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed "utter revulsion" at the Chinese crackdown over the weekend.

The 12-nation European Community (EC) strongly condemned the Chinese action and appealed to authorities to stop using force in trying to quell the pro-democracy movement.

In Moscow, members of the Congress of People's Deputies called on China's leaders to use "wisdom, reason and a weighted approach," but did not denounce the violence. The two communist giants are trying to improve relations after decades of estrangement.

Chinese students and others staged protests outside Chinese embassies in Stockholm, Sweden; Madrid, Spain; Abu Dhabi, Belgium; Yugoslavia; the Hague, Netherlands; Athens, Greece; and in other cities.

In Asia, reaction to the turmoil in China was strongest in Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, all of which have large ethnic Chinese populations. Authorities used tear-gas to disperse a crowd of 4,000 people in Hong Kong's twin city of Kowloon after the group tried to break into Chinese banks in the area and hurled stones and bottles at police early Wednesday morning (see page 8).

### Peking situation

In Peking, a Chinese witness said he saw the bodies of three people killed when troops opened fire on the streets Wednesday. A sign posted at the railroad station said martial law, soldiers would

take any action necessary to "stop illegal activity."

"I'm going home to Hunan. I'm afraid for my life in Peking," a 25-year-old construction worker said at the train station.

Large convoys of troops roared up and down Peking's main streets throughout the day, with a group of nine armoured vehicles including tanks and nearly 50 trucks heading east at one point.

Thousands of soldiers travelling the same route from central Tiananmen Square earlier Wednesday chanted, "We love the people, we love the capital" before opening fire.

They appeared to belong to the 27th army, responsible for the weekend crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in the city centre that the Red Cross and diplomatic sources said killed more than 2,500 people. The government said 300 died.

Several other armies reportedly were in Peking to fight the 27th. Chinese witnesses said the 27th and 38th armies, based in Hebei and Beijing respectively, clashed early Wednesday with automatic weapons about 20 kilometres east of the city centre.

The witnesses said they were not sure about military casualties, but believed two onlookers were killed.

Violated by citizens as the "butchers of Peking," troops of the 27th army held positions in the city centre with large numbers of tanks and armoured personnel carriers for the fourth day, sometimes mounting forays with wild bursts of gunfire.

(Continued on page 3)



PILOTS GRADUATE: His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Wednesday attended the graduation of the 18th batch of fighter pilots at the King Hussein Air Academy. Among the graduates there were three students, from Bahrain, Qatar and Algeria. The King presented the wings and prizes to the graduates. At the end of the celebrations, the King watched a military exercise the pilots performed (Petra photo).

## Jordan briefed on ACC summit plans

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government Wednesday received a memorandum on preparations for a meeting by the leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries in Alexandria by the middle of June.

The memorandum was contained in a message sent to Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker from Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki. It was delivered by Amr Mousa from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry who arrived here early Wednesday.

The ACC was created by the heads of state of Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen at a summit meeting in Baghdad last February.

Dr. Mohammad Hilmi Nimer, who is a candidate for the post of the ACC Secretary General, and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Oaseem attended Wednesday's meeting.

ACC prime ministers met in Baghdad in April to discuss ACC projects and programmes and prepared recommendations to be submitted to the Alexandria summit.

Meanwhile, it was announced here that presidents of agricultural engineers associations in the four ACC countries would meet in Cairo Saturday to discuss scopes of cooperation among the four in agriculture.

Tareq Al Tal, the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association (JAEA) president who is to attend the meeting, will later take part in a meeting by the executive board of the Arab Agricultural Engineers Union (AAEU) to be held in Riyadh Monday.

## Israelis destroy home of 13 Gazans

BEIT LAHIYA, occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — The Israeli army Wednesday blew up the Gaza Strip home of a family of 13 in a punishment staged before foreign journalists to gain maximum publicity.

The operation took place as Israeli troops in the occupied territories shot and wounded at least seven Palestinian protesters. The dead body of a Palestinian suspected of collaborating with Israel was discovered in Nablus.

The explosion in Beit Lahya totally destroyed the modest cinderblock and corrugated iron home where Bassam Shaaban Makussi lived with his parents, grandmother and nine brothers and sisters.

The deafening blast, which threw up a cloud of dust, was carefully controlled and apparently did no damage to nearby homes temporarily evacuated during the operation.

Makussi, 19, headed a small group said by neighbours to belong to the Hamas Islamic fundamentalist movement. The army said his group was responsible for half a dozen petrol bomb attacks against Israeli troops near Gaza.

He was arrested in April and is awaiting trial.

Israeli soldiers stationed round the small village to prevent demonstrations. The strip has been under an intermittent curfew all week.

The house of another member of Makussi's alleged group in another part of the village was destroyed by bulldozer.

The practice of house destruction before trial has been assailed in Israel and abroad as illegal and immoral, but the army rejects the criticism.

In the West Bank city of Nablus, 30-year-old Ziad Abbas Abu Ras was found hanging from a power pylon after being beaten to death and residents said he was suspected of collaborating with Israel.

Jewish settlers in the West Bank city of Hebron wounded at least two Palestinians, one of them seriously, when they opened fire on an Arab car which the settlers claimed ran down an Israeli woman.

A military court in central Israel began hearing charges against three Palestinians accused of being uprising leaders, among them Saman Khoury, a former West Bank correspondent for the Agency 'France Presse' news agency.

In Israel's parliament, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin rejected a legislator's proposal to halt the employment of some 110,000

Palestinians from the occupied territories who work in Israel. But Rabin said he supported deny permission to enter Israel to Palestinians involved in resistance activities.

The motion was put by Haim Ramon of the Labour Party who said that the tendency to hire Arabs for unskilled jobs "nurtures hatred and hostility," between the two peoples, Israel radio reported.

"It seems to me this would harm both Israel's economy and the system of existence for the residents of the (occupied) territories," Rabin said, his voice broadcast over the radio.

## Beirut spasms continue

BEIRUT (AP) — Gunners intermittently shelled the coast north of Beirut Wednesday to maintain a blockade of ports run by army commander Michel Aoun.

Police said no casualties were reported. A police spokesman said four howitzer shells fired by Syrian gunners in west Beirut exploded around the ports of Jounieh and Byblos throughout the day.

Aoun's gunners, deployed in the 800-square-kilometre enclave northeast of Beirut, did not respond to the shelling, said the spokesman. The enclave has received badly needed petrol deliveries despite daily shelling of its ports, sources said Wednesday.

They said the latest shipment arrived last Sunday on a vessel which docked at the port of Amshet north of Beirut after dodging shells.

The sources said the ship unloaded six million litres of petrol which would last the enclave's 500,000 people less than a week. The area has suffered acute shortages of petrol, fuel oil and other basic commodities since the sea and land blockade was imposed March 21.

Lack of fuel paralysed most of Lebanon's industry, concentrated in east Beirut. Many people could not get to work and power stations cut electricity supplies to two hours a day.

The sources said other ships carrying petrol and supplies had also run the blockade, imposed in retaliation for similar action against militia ports by Aoun. The general's blockade sparked eight weeks of artillery duels with Syrian forces and their allies. At least 362 people died in the battles which eased on May 11 after an Arab-mediated ceasefire.

Although Aoun lifted his siege last month, his forces have continued shelling harbours in action they say is aimed at preventing arms shipping. An Arab summit in Morocco last month formed a three-member committee to find a settlement for Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war within six months.

King Hassan of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid are on the committee.

## PLO to press U.S. on self-determination

TUNIS (R) — Palestinians would accept elections in the occupied territories if the United States recognised their right to self-determination, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said Wednesday.

Abdul Latif Abu Hileh, better known as Abu Jaafar, was speaking to reporters ahead of the PLO's third round of talks with the United States in Tunis Thursday.

"I don't ask the United States to recognise Palestine because I know that could cause complications but I insist on recognition of the right to self-determination."

"Then the people in the occupied territories would relax. It would help a lot. On that basis we could accept elections," said Abu Jaafar, one of three PLO delegates to the talks.

The delegation, the same as in the second round of March 22, will be led by PLO Executive Committee member Yasser Abed Rabbo of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Hakam Balawi, PLO representative in Tunis, will also take part. The PLO position is that it is futile to talk about the Israeli plan for elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip until all the parties agree what the elections are for and where they will lead.

"We don't want to indulge in details, we want agreement on

principles... we are not against elections but they must be a step in a whole settlement," said Abu Jaafar, who is director general of the Political (foreign affairs) Department.

The Israeli government says the aim of the elections would be to choose people to run local affairs for an interim period and then to negotiate the future status of the territories.

Abu Jaafar asked: "Elections for what? Elections for self-rule, that's unacceptable."

The United States could unblock the deadlock just by recognising a Palestinian right to self-determination, he added.

The U.S.-PLO talks began in December, when PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat made the dialogue possible by renouncing terrorism and recognising Israel's right to exist.

The U.S. ambassador to Tunis, Robert Pelletreau, has led the U.S. team in previous meetings.

The PLO has asked the U.S. side to give a definition of the phrase "legitimate political rights" which Washington used last year for the first time in the Palestinian context.

"If they say that includes self-determination, it would be marvellous, a cause for celebrations, but I doubt it will happen," Abu Jaafar said.

## Kabul: No peace deal without Najibullah

KABUL (Agencies) — Afghanistan rejected Wednesday suggestions by the United States and Pakistan that President Najibullah should step down as a condition for peace talks with rebels.

"They have to settle all problems with President Najibullah, nobody else. This is our leader, they should sit for talks with him," said Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil.

"President Najibullah is the president of this country. That is the reality and they should take into account this fact," he said in a defiantly worded interview.

Pakistan-based Afghan rebels reacted coolly to expressions of support by U.S. President George Bush and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto for a political solution in Afghanistan.

The statements in Washington signalled a new policy approach

by the guerrillas' chief backers, who have armed the rebel struggle to oust Afghanistan's government and create an Islamic republic.

Bush said he and Bhutto had "discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan" that would replace the "illegitimate regime in Kabul" with a peaceful and non-aligned representative government.

"The Mujahedeen will not accept any political solution forced on them," said Qariur Rehman Saeed, a spokesman of the hardline Hezb-i-Islami guerrilla faction.

He was responding to reports that the United States might cut military aid to the Pakistan-based rebels as an incentive for negotiations with other parties to the Afghan conflict.



An unconscious youth being carried above the crowd as hundreds of thousands of gather in Tehran to pray for Ayatollah Khomeini.

## Iranians vow support for Khamenei

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Tens of thousands of worshippers voiced support for Iran's new leader at a memorial service Wednesday for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini amid calls for unity to keep his 10-year-old Islamic revolution on track.

Carrying black flags and portraits of Khomeini, the crowds at Tehran University chanted "Obedience to (President Ali) Khomeini is obedience to the imam of the Islamic nation."

Buses brought hundreds of people to the city centre campus early in the morning and streets all around were packed with Iranians of all ages.

The memorial service, held at the site of the weekly prayer meeting, was attended by Khomeini and other leaders including Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Hussein Musavi, Chief Justice Musavi Ardebili and Khomeini's son, Ahmad.

Cabinet ministers and ranking members of the armed forces leadership were present and a special section of the prayer area was reserved for wounded veterans of the war with Iraq. Khomeini, kneeling at the grave of Khomeini, vowed to

keep Iran on a revolutionary path. A preacher, Mohammad Taqi Falsafi, told the service that Khomeini had sworn on the grave not to forget the fiery ayatollah's teachings.

He vowed to continue the revolution that swept away the pro-Western dynasty of the Shahs and plunged Iran into isolation, Falsafi said.

Thousands of Iranians maintained a vigil around the grave Wednesday.

"The black freight container put on the imam's grave yesterday is drowned in flowers and many lanterns placed on it have burned through the night," Tehran Radio reported from Behesht-e Zahra cemetery on the southern outskirts of the capital.

Mourners whose frenzied sorrow Tuesday delayed Khomeini's burial for hours packed the sahn, or courtyard of a holy shrine, where thousands had spent the night.

As searing sun blasted the cemetery, crews from 16 ambulances worked frantically to help those overcome by heat or passion.

A funeral committee official earlier said several people had been killed during the funeral, 438 admitted to hospital and 10,879 given outpatient

treatment. In a renewed outpouring of grief for Khomeini Wednesday, the worshippers beat their heads with their fists in the traditional Shi'ite Muslim mourning rite.

"The imam is in heaven today" and "better we were dead and you were here with us," they chanted.

Around 100 people who collapsed in the fierce heat and crush of the densely packed crowd were hoisted over the heads of the worshippers and placed on stretchers for transfer to first aid stations.

Khomeini, 86, died in a Tehran hospital of a heart attack 11 days after undergoing surgery May 23 for internal bleeding.

Khomeini, considered a moderate, was voted his successor on Sunday by 60 out of 74 experts who were hand-picked by Khomeini in the early days of the revolution to handle the succession issue.

But his appointment appeared a stop-gap measure to fill a political vacuum while constitutional reforms are prepared for approval in a referendum to be held Aug. 18.

Iranians also will vote for a new president that day with Khamenei, 49, barred from running for a third four-year term under the constitution.

The only candidate so far declared is Rafsanjani, 55, a Khomeini ally and leader of the so-called pragmatists in the regime's infighting between moderate and hardliners.

But in a show of unity, the leading hardliners, Ardebili and Musavi, joined Rafsanjani and Khamenei in issuing a joint statement Wednesday pledging "to work together" and continue the revolutionary patriarch's policies.

The statement called on Iranians to "close ranks even further and watch out for probable moves and plots of the enemies" of the revolution.

The state-controlled newspapers echoed that theme, calling for obedience to Khamenei as the country's new religious leader. Although he is only a middle-ranking clergyman, Khamenei has been accorded the courtesy title of ayatollah in recognition of his new status.

"Support for our new leader is a must because he is the crystallisation and manifestation of the country's political unity," the daily newspaper

Resalat said in an editorial. Long lines formed outside Tehran food stores that reopened and traffic was heavy with private cars carrying black flags and portraits of Khomeini on their windshields.

Thousands of mourners poured into the capital from other Iranian cities to pray at Khomeini's grave. He was buried Tuesday amid frenzied scenes of grief.

Groups of mourners also visited Khomeini's home in the northern Tehran suburb of Jamaran. They wept and beat their heads and chests as they entered the covered courtyard overlooked by a balcony where Khomeini used to sit.

A huge portrait of the spiritual leader was placed on his armchair which was surrounded with red and white flowers, the colours of the Iranian flag.

Around 2,000 Revolutionary Guards who had been responsible for crowd control during the funeral also visited the house, carrying wreaths and portraits of Khomeini. Each wore a small photo of the dead leader pinned to the breast pocket of his uniform.

## No nuclear arms or plans, Bhutto tells U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto told a joint meeting of Congress Wednesday that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear device, will not build one and "will not provoke a nuclear arms race" on the subcontinent.

Bhutto made her pledge in an address in which she said democracy is on the rise in her region and dictators are in retreat around the world.

She said the United States and Pakistan represent a partnership for democracy that must redouble efforts for a broad-based, democratic government to Afghanistan.

"Pakistan and the United States have travelled a long road with Afghanistan in quest of self-determination," the Pakistani prime minister said.

She said that now that Soviet forces have withdrawn, "let us not leave with indifference, we must not abandon the cause."

Turning to the United States' most active concern about her country's conduct, Bhutto said Pakistan has no intention of becoming a nuclear power. "I can declare that we do not

possess nor do we intend to make a nuclear device," the prime minister said.

She said her government was ready to accept international safeguards on its nuclear materials and reactors "on a non-discriminatory regional basis."

Pakistan has long advocated a nuclear-free zone in the region, Bhutto said, adding that her country is prepared to conclude a nuclear test ban with neighbours in South Asia.

She mentioned no other country. Pakistan's regional rival, India, has resisted such proposals

unless they include China, which already has nuclear weapons.

"We will not provoke a nuclear arms race on the subcontinent," Bhutto told her audience gathered in the House of Representatives chamber.

Earlier, a senior administration official told reporters that the United States has agreed to sell Pakistan 60 more F-16 fighter jets, meeting a longstanding request by Islamabad.

Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, said Tuesday night that the deal, which was not officially

announced, was complete except for congressional notification.

The F-16 deal reportedly is worth about \$1.4 billion. President George Bush and Bhutto's talks Tuesday focused on Afghanistan, Pakistan defence needs, its nuclear programme, and the international battle against illicit drugs, officials said afterwards.

With a glittering dinner and a full-dress military review, Bush orchestrated a warm White House welcome for the 35-year-old Pakistani leader, the first woman to lead a Muslim country.



# U.N. upbeat over Sudan relief effort

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A U.N. official running Sudan's famine relief operation says increasing cooperation between the rebels and the government has renewed hopes of saving up to 100,000 lives.

The bid to deliver food and other supplies before the rainy season cuts off dirt roads and airstrips is behind schedule, but logistics are improving, said James P. Grant, head of "Operation Lifeline" Sudan.

"It's going to be a very difficult summer and fall," he said Tuesday.

But he added, "barring a collapse of the present sort of pattern of cooperation, I think we can say that the great majority of those 100,000 deaths that looked so likely in February and early March can be averted."

Grant said the relief effort has delivered more than 60,000 tons of food to the war-ravaged country and is attempting to move another 20,000 to 40,000 tons before the heaviest rains hit in July and August.

U.N. officials believe up to three-fourths of the 115,000 tons of supplies will be in place by then, he said.

"For the first time in history, there is, in the middle of a civil war, a plan of action agreed to by both parties with 'corridors of tranquility' for the passage of supplies," said Grant.

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) is fighting for greater autonomy in the southern provinces, where the government largely controls only garrison towns.

Grant said a rail link opened in central and southern Sudan has permitted one train supply effort in late May. He said another begins Saturday and two more are scheduled later this month.

The first train, with four engines and more than 100 cars, moved south through successive rebel and government-held areas, reaching Aweil May 28.

"At one government garrison where the train stopped overnight, the train was so long that the SPLA was guarding the tail end of the train while the government was guarding the front," Grant said.

He said the government and rebels have both agreed to respect the supply routes as long as necessary.

In addition, both parties have agreed to meet in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Saturday to open talks aimed at reaching a comprehensive truce in a protracted civil war.

The SPLA has also announced extension of its month-long unilateral ceasefire for two more weeks, Grant said.

Meanwhile, the rainy season has begun.

Operation Lifeline Sudan has kept some dirt roads from Kenya open with bulldozers and used lighter planes to fly in supplies to rain-soaked dirt airstrips.

However, a planned barge supply effort using the Blue Nile between Kosti and Malakal has not begun because negotiations were continuing between the rebels, unions and the government, he said.

Despite that setback and other delays, Grant said he returned from observing the operation last week filled with renewed "optimism for the prospects for success."

The United Nations estimates 250,000 Sudanese died last year from starvation due to flood or drought, or war-induced famine.

Operation Lifeline Sudan hopes to aid a total of one million people and save up to 100,000 from starvation and death by disease.

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## Sudan denies Chad claim

Sudan joined Libya Tuesday in denying they plan a joint military offensive against neighbouring Chad, as Chadian President Hissene Habre's government has alleged.

Libya's foreign liaison bureau, or foreign ministry, issued a similar denial Sunday, shortly after Chad accused its northern and western neighbours of conspiring against it.

Mahdi Daoud Al Khalifa, state minister for foreign affairs, told reporters that Sudan was a peaceful country that does not take hostile positions against its neighbours.

He said the foreign ministry will issue an official statement on the Chadian accusations and that Sudan will take "the necessary measures through the diplomatic channels." He did not elaborate.

On Sunday, the Chadian government charged that Libya had given Sudan \$4 million to help prepare to invade Chad from western Sudan. It claimed that Libyan troops were moving towards a Libyan base in Sudan from where the attack would be launched.

Sunday's Libyan statement said Tripoli "has absolutely no intention" of attacking Chad and said challenges to Habre's government are internal conflicts in which Libya is not involved.

The Khartoum newspaper Al Ayam reported Tuesday that Abdul Rahman Saeed, deputy operations chief of the Sudanese armed forces, denied that Libyan and Sudanese troops were gathering near the Chadian border.

Chad and Libya restored diplomatic relations last October after years of bitter fighting and said they would settle their territorial dispute "in a responsible and understanding spirit."

Iran will move toward a less rigid religious-based system, downgrading the theocracy that has played such a dominant role since Khomeini was catapulted to power.

Khomeini, a hojatoleslam or middle-ranking cleric, clearly has not inherited Khomeini's undisputed spiritual authority.

Since his appointment Sunday, Iran's official media have accorded him the courtesy title of "ayatollah."

"Unique to Khomeini" But it has not referred to him as "imam," or spiritual leader, as Khomeini was universally known throughout Iran, or as "vali-e-faqih," vice-regent of the Islamic jurists, the central figure in the political order.

Khomeini's appointment was "an implicit admission that the velayat-e-faqih system was unique to Khomeini," Shahram Chubin, an Iran analyst with Geneva's Graduate Institute of International Affairs, said in a telephone interview.

"No one can command Khomeini's authority... there's a gap and it's got to be filled. There's movement towards a more secular system," he said.

"If the velayat-e-faqih system can't work any more, why bother with a clerical leadership rather than a political one that can be acceptable?"

Khomeini died before he could oversee the settlement of the leadership question. That will likely be resolved Aug. 18, when constitutional changes formulated by a 20-man committee Khomeini appointed in April will be put to the nation in a referendum held at the same time as presidential elections.

The constitutional amendments, aimed at eliminating competing centres of power which Khomeini described as "flaws and imperfections, will have a far-reaching impact."

If, as seems likely, the committee invests, the presidency with wider powers at the expense of the prime minister, the door will be open for a more liberal system which favours the so-called pragmatists.

Pragmatists have an edge The committee may also downgrade the religious credentials needed for leadership and propose a collective leadership of three to five figures in the Tehran hierarchy.

"In the long run, I'd say the pragmatists will win," said London-based Iran specialist Bader Moja, whose biography of Khomeini will be published soon.

"But in the short term, even the pragmatists will have to pretend to be radical in order to survive," he noted.

"Survival is the key question for the leadership in Iran today. Even if they come up with hard-line rhetoric now, eventually they'll have to cope with the outside world and de-isolate themselves in order to survive."

One of the central strands in the power struggle is the economy. The war and chronic mismanagement has left it in bad shape.

The key question is whether those who eventually come out on top look inward, seeking to galvanise the revolutionary zeal that has clearly flagged, or outward, to end Iran's isolation that has smothered development.

Iran faces a social explosion in the years ahead. Its population, currently around 55 million, is expected to almost double to 100 million by the end of the century.

Unless the country can rebuild and expand, drawing on foreign financial aid and technology, it faces economic and political turmoil.

The army's commanders, unlike the Revolutionary Guards, have successfully kept the clerics out and have not been tainted by the political rivalries.

The military remains in the wings while the political drama is being played out, an unknown factor that could yet hold the balance of power.



Israeli peace activists demonstrate in Tel Aviv's main square on Saturday night calling for government to crack down on Jewish settlers in the occupied territories who carry out vigilante raids on Palestinians.

## U.N. urged to protect W. Bank, Gaza residents

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. observer for Palestine called on the Security Council Tuesday to protect Palestinians under Israeli occupation and compared their plight to that of Jews under the Nazis.

"Will the world react now, in 1989, in a more positive and decisive way than it did in 1939 and thus prevent the loss of more innocent lives?" Zehdi Terzi asked.

He was opening a debate requested by the Arab group on the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Accusing Israel of state terrorism, Terzi said: "Murdering in cold blood more than 750 Palestinians is a crime of genocide."

Terzi drew a comparison between the yellow star of David that Jews were forced to wear under the Nazis and what he said was an order for Palestinians "in their own homes and on their own soil... to wear a distinctive badge, marked by the occupying power as foreigners."

He was apparently alluding to the issuing by a Jewish West Bank settlement of "foreign worker" identity tags to Palestinian labourers, a move criticised by many Israelis.

"The council and the international community must immediately intervene to prevent the return to yellow ribbons and the application of racist badges and put an end to the situation," Terzi said.

"You are all called upon to provide immediate international protection, and this will be a step towards peace," he told the council.

As the debate continued, a proposed resolution was being circulated privately by non-aligned members of the council condemning those Israeli policies and practices violating the human rights of the Palestinian inhabitants, including vigilante attacks by Jewish settlers.

It would also call on Israel to accept the applicability in the occupied territories of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

The draft, still subject to change, would also demand that Israel desist from expelling Palestinian civilians and request Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue to monitor the situation by all available means and to issue timely reports, the first by June 23.

The debate was adjourned until late Wednesday.

## Superpowers discuss Middle East and Iran

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. and Soviet officials will hold talks on the Middle East this month in which the Americans are expected to urge Moscow not to take advantage of the uncertainty in Iran after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the administration saw Iran as a test of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's new thinking and his expressed vow not to seek "unilateral advantage" in key regions over the West.

The talks, scheduled to take place in Washington the week of June 16, continue discussions on regional issues begun during the Reagan administration.

After Khomeini's death, Bush called on the new Iranian government Monday to help release American hostages in Lebanon if it wants improved relations with the United States.

By contrast, Gorbachev has sent condolences to Tehran and said Khomeini helped improve relations between their two countries.

In addition to Iran, the discussions are expected to focus on U.S. efforts to promote elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as a means of drawing Israelis and Palestinians into direct peace negotiations.

The election proposal, advanced by Israel, also will be discussed in Tunis Thursday at a meeting of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative Hakam Balawi and U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau.

Despite public statements rejecting the Israeli plan, U.S. officials said two weeks ago the PLO accepted the concept of elections and gave the State Department a written proposal.

On Tuesday, the senior U.S. official said the PLO proposal had put forth a number of condi-

tions that could force the proposal to be scuttled.

But he expressed optimism about recent signs the PLO, and Palestinians in the occupied territories, were serious about working a plan acceptable to them and Israel.

The United States has made it clear to these groups that it views polls as the best vehicle for moving the peace process forward and has no plans to come up with an alternative vehicle if this one is dumped, he said.

Washington would like the PLO to give a clearer sign that it accepts elections and would allow Palestinians in the occupied territories to discuss details with Israel, he added.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday he daily turns down requests from PLO leader Yasser Arafat that they meet.

"The Palestine Liberation Organisation is dying today for us to talk to them. I receive proposals and requests everyday. Arafat wants us to meet," Shamir, the Likud Party leader, said in northern Israel.

"I know why he wants it — not because he wants peace with me and with Likud. No, he wants to show the world that Israel recognises him and so everyone must recognise him," he said.

A senior Israeli official said Shamir, disappointed when the United States opened contacts with the PLO last December, has been smarting politically from recent American actions and remarks.

Washington hurt Shamir's efforts to win Likud support for his election plan when Secretary of State James Baker publicly urged Israel to give up its dream of a greater Israel, including occupied lands, the senior official said.

The remarks ran contrary to policies in Likud where Shamir faces opposition.

## Iran's leaders draw battle lines for post-Khomeini power struggle

By Ed Blanche  
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — In the aftermath of the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran moves into what could be the Islamic revolution's most decisive phase as rival factions jockey for power.

Some analysts and Iranian opposition figures in exile predict a chaotic struggle for power among Khomeini's heirs. But most observers foresee a transition over many months of bitter, but largely peaceful, manoeuvring.

The swift action by the 83-member Assembly of Experts in naming President Ali Khamenei as caretaker ruler Sunday appears to have contained an open struggle for power for the time being.

But it has not eliminated it. The country's political future is more uncertain now than at any period since Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was toppled in 1979 and Khomeini returned in triumph from exile to found the theocratic Islamic republic.

In its 10 turbulent years, the republic has endured the hostility of much of the world, bloody internal schisms, a grueling war with Iraq and the humiliation of having to accept a ceasefire after a string of

battlefield disasters. But surviving Khomeini's death and settling the succession issue will be the revolution's most strenuous test.

Even as Khomeini was being buried in Tehran amid scenes of mass anguish among his loyalists, the men he installed in power were lining up against each other.

On one side are the so-called pragmatists led by Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Khamenei, who favour a collective leadership, opening doors to the West and tackling the urgent task of post-war reconstruction.

On the other are the anti-Western radicals under Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who believe the revolution's survival depends on Iran's pre-eminence in the Muslim World and who seek the spread of Khomeini's fundamentalism.

Opposition groups in exile, including monarchists led by the Shah's son and heavily armed rebels based in Iraq, have largely been sidelined and do not appear to be contenders in the power struggle.

The outcome will determine the future of the republic as an ideological and religious structure.

Some analysts believe that

Iran will move toward a less rigid religious-based system, downgrading the theocracy that has played such a dominant role since Khomeini was catapulted to power.

Khamenei, a hojatoleslam or middle-ranking cleric, clearly has not inherited Khomeini's undisputed spiritual authority.

Since his appointment Sunday, Iran's official media have accorded him the courtesy title of "ayatollah."

"Unique to Khomeini" But it has not referred to him as "imam," or spiritual leader, as Khomeini was universally known throughout Iran, or as "vali-e-faqih," vice-regent of the Islamic jurists, the central figure in the political order.

Khamenei's appointment was "an implicit admission that the velayat-e-faqih system was unique to Khomeini," Shahram Chubin, an Iran analyst with Geneva's Graduate Institute of International Affairs, said in a telephone interview.

"No one can command Khomeini's authority... there's a gap and it's got to be filled. There's movement towards a more secular system," he said.

"If the velayat-e-faqih system can't work any more, why bother with a clerical leadership rather than a political one that can be acceptable?"

Khomeini died before he could oversee the settlement of the leadership question. That will likely be resolved Aug. 18, when constitutional changes formulated by a 20-man committee Khomeini appointed in April will be put to the nation in a referendum held at the same time as presidential elections.

The constitutional amendments, aimed at eliminating competing centres of power which Khomeini described as "flaws and imperfections, will have a far-reaching impact."

If, as seems likely, the committee invests, the presidency with wider powers at the expense of the prime minister, the door will be open for a more liberal system which favours the so-called pragmatists.

Pragmatists have an edge The committee may also downgrade the religious credentials needed for leadership and propose a collective leadership of three to five figures in the Tehran hierarchy.

"In the long run, I'd say the pragmatists will win," said London-based Iran specialist Bader Moja, whose biography of Khomeini will be published soon.

"But in the short term, even the pragmatists will have to pretend to be radical in order to survive," he noted.

"Survival is the key question for the leadership in Iran today. Even if they come up with hard-line rhetoric now, eventually they'll have to cope with the outside world and de-isolate themselves in order to survive."

One of the central strands in the power struggle is the economy. The war and chronic mismanagement has left it in bad shape.

The key question is whether those who eventually come out on top look inward, seeking to galvanise the revolutionary zeal that has clearly flagged, or outward, to end Iran's isolation that has smothered development.

Iran faces a social explosion in the years ahead. Its population, currently around 55 million, is expected to almost double to 100 million by the end of the century.

Unless the country can rebuild and expand, drawing on foreign financial aid and technology, it faces economic and political turmoil.

The army's commanders, unlike the Revolutionary Guards, have successfully kept the clerics out and have not been tainted by the political rivalries.

The military remains in the wings while the political drama is being played out, an unknown factor that could yet hold the balance of power.



People openly cry in the streets of Jamaran, Tehran, after hearing the news of Khomeini's death.

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## Indo-Jordanian talks expected to identify projects

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordanian as well as Indian businessmen and industrialists are expected to identify joint ventures in several fields of medium-level and low-level technology to suit Jordanian resources and expertise, and clarify issues related to Indian exports to the Kingdom.

A 20-member team of Indian businessmen attending the June 12-13 conference, includes some of the best-known entrepreneurs who now control vast industrial empires in the sub-continent.

It is no secret that some of the big names in Indian industry have grown out of street-side repair shops and bedroom-cum-workshops, commented an economic analyst. "They have contributed the lion's share to India's industrial achievements, which have set an example for many Third World countries which became independent much earlier than India," he added.

According to the analyst, there are dozens of immediate opportunities for Jordanian-Indian joint ventures in light industries and consumer products. "I would not like to comment on specific areas and prefer to leave it to the participants in the conference to decide for themselves," he said. "But, light industries represent an area where Jordanians could draw heavily from Indian expertise and technology," he said.

The idea of a joint Jordanian-Indian conference was mooted during a visit His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan paid to India last year. It took a definite shape when Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited Jordan in August 1988 and a meeting of a joint Jordanian-Indian committee on trade and economic relations earlier this year gave life to the shape. With the visit to India by a

Jordanian Chamber of Industry delegation last month, everything is set for the conference.

India is the largest importer of phosphates and related products from Jordan, accounting for about \$110 million in 1988. The sub-continent, with its vast agricultural sector, is capable of increasing its imports from Jordan, but has been holding out for reciprocal moves from the Kingdom in trade and services. New Delhi has always underlined that Jordanian imports from India have been very negligible, representing less than eight per cent of Indian imports from the Kingdom.

Indian officials emphatically point out that Jordan was carefully excluded from a list of countries whose exports to India were curtailed by New Delhi during 1987 and 1988.

Despite India's concerted push to increase its exports to Jordan, business sector apathy in Jordan is mostly blamed for the stagnation. The other side of the coin is that many importers complain of delayed shipments, low-quality products and, in some cases, competitive prices. India replies to the complaints with a recommendation that importers enter deals with Indian exporters recognised by the government of India under its various export promotion schemes.

Ironically, many traditional Indian products appearing in the Jordanian market are brought in from European, mostly British, markets. "Obviously, we pay higher prices in this case, but there is no complaint over quality," commented an importer of Indian foodstuffs from a London dealer. "What is puzzling is if Indian exporters meet their commitments in delivery schedules and quality to importers in Europe, why cannot they do follow suit with other markets?"

Obviously, it is a question which will be, hopefully, answered next week.



Sharif Zaid meets Egyptian minister

PRIME Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Wednesday met with Egyptian Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Mitwalli Salehman and exchanged views with him on cooperation in transport affairs. The Egyptian minister who arrived here earlier Wednesday, will take part in the meetings of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company's board of

directors Thursday. Mitwalli was welcomed upon arrival here by Minister of Transport Hikmat Khammash and Iraqi Minister of Transport Muhammad Hamzeh Al Zubeidi with whom the Egyptian minister will hold discussions on the joint company's operations (Petra photo)



Mohammad Saeed Arafah

Seminar urges more inter-Arab cooperation in power

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day seminar on maintaining and operating power generating equipment in the Arab World concluded in Amman Wednesday with a call for a greater measure of cooperation in and intensification of training to cut down on costs of power production and distribution.

Mohammad Saeed Arafah, the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) director general, said the delegates, from Arab countries and Sweden, called for feasibility studies to be carried out in cooperation with the concerned United Nations agencies and Arab organisations to set up a company that would carry out maintenance work on power generation and distribution equipment and the manufacture spare parts for these equipment.

He said the delegates recommended the establishment of a regional centre that would coordinate the process of linking power grids of Arab states, to set up a data bank on the power generation industry, and cooperate in scientific and technical research programmes related to electricity.

The seminar also recommended organising seminars and training courses on work and production at the power generation stations in the Arab World, Arafah said. The participants discussed working papers on maintenance and distribution of power, electric networks in the Arab region and the experiences of Sweden in power generation among other topics. They also toured power installations in Jordan, including the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Jordan Times  
Tel: 667171  
Ext. 223

## Gifts in cash for servicemen's families

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) announced Wednesday that it would distribute gifts in cash to the families of servicemen who fell in action while serving in the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The gifts will be presented to the beneficiaries on the occasion of Army and Great Arab Revolt Day anniversary of June 10, the PSD announcement said.

Families of policemen who fell in action will also receive gifts in cash on the same day, the announcement added.

### ACC stamps

On the occasion of Army and Great Arab Revolt Day, and in commemoration of the birth of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which groups Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen, a set of postage stamps will be issued by the Post Office and Postal Savings Department under the title "The Arab Cooperation Council."

The stamps will be of 10 fils, 30 fils, 40 fils and 60 fils denominations.

## Al Hashemieh Sports Club inaugurated

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat Wednesday opens Hashemieh Sports Club in Hashemieh town near Zarqa. The facility was financed by one of the town's citizens.

The club, which provides facilities for youth activities, has been set up on a 520-square-metre area at a cost of JD 15,800.

In an inauguration speech, Khleifat said the opening of the club was part of the Kingdom's celebrations on the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day.

The Ministry of Youth recently

submitted to the government two proposals; the first for creating a higher council for youth affairs and the second for setting up a special national fund to support Jordanian youth activities, Khleifat said.

Khleifat also outlined the ministry's programmes to develop youth and sports clubs in Jordan.

Later the minister distributed awards to a number of local citizens who had been contributing to youth activities in the Zarqa region.

## Advisory centre says vehicle fuel consumption can be cut

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Energy and Electricity Information and Advisory Centre (EEIAC) said Wednesday that it had been seeing increasing public demand for advice and direction on means for saving fuel used by private cars, trucks and other vehicles.

The Amman-based centre, which was opened in 1986, offers free help and advice to citizens on issues related to energy and electricity. It displays devices which help make better use of energy at lower cost and its engineers offer advice on means of reducing fuel spending at home, industrial installations and other places.

The centre, which is housed at the Professional Unions Building near the Ministry of Industry

and Trade, is now staffed by engineers and specialists on reducing fuel consumption by various types of vehicles with the purpose of cutting the national spending on fuel, the centre said. Private and public transport cars consume up to 40 per cent of the total national consumption of fuel. Every small private car in Jordan uses nearly 2,500 litres of petrol annually, and studies conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral resources indicate that five to 15 per cent of the fuel consumption in cars can be saved by following sound directions and instructions provided by the centre. One such advice offered by the centre is the use of the proper tyres for cars.

## Iraqi minister underlines importance of Aqaba port for his country

## IJLTC posts JD 1m net profit in 1988

AMMAN (J.T.) — The joint Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC), announced Wednesday that it made a net profit of JD 1 million in 1988 during which it transported 2,295 million tonnes of goods, mostly between Aqaba and Baghdad.

The announcement was made at a meeting by the company's General Assembly meeting co-chaired by Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hikmat Al Khammash and his Iraqi counterpart Muhammad Hamzeh Al Zubeidi.

The company, which owns 900 trucks, recorded a total revenue of JD 16 million in 1988 and made JD 1 million in net profit, the announcement said.

In Maritime transport and services the company made a net profit of JD 140,000 and its trucks transported 92,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates from mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba for export, the announcement added.

It said that between January and April 1989 the company made JD 750,000 in profits and reduced its operational expenses by 9.3 per cent over the same

period of 1988. The announcement was read out at the General Assembly meeting, which started Wednesday following a one-day meeting by its board of directors.

IJLTC General Manager Jamil Ibrahim told the meeting that the company started manufacturing spare parts for its fleet of trucks, and thus saved JD200,000. The company's workshops in Aqaba have provided maintenance services to vessels docking in the harbour, he added.

The company is now studying an expansion project for the spareparts plant so that its production can cover the needs of the company and other parties as well, Ibrahim said.

The company will open another maintenance workshop in Baghdad in the next two months and the facility will also offer training for the company's

employees. A total of 158 workers were trained in the past year through a series of courses at the workshop in Aqaba.

The Baghdad workshop will reduce the pressure on the Aqaba one and provide better training opportunities for workers, Ibrahim said. He said the company was studying the prospect of renewing its fleet of trucks in stages over the coming three years in a project which will be discussed by the company's board of director's next meeting.

Minister Zubeidi earlier met with Khammash to discuss Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation in land and sea transport.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the Iraqi minister expressed his country's deep satisfaction with the level of cooperation with Jordan in different areas.

He said Aqaba was considered one of the most strategic ports for Iraq. After Aug. 20 ceasefire halted the war with Iran, Iraq opened several of its ports, but Aqaba remains the largest import-export port for Iraq, the minister said.

Nearly 28,000 tonnes of goods are being transported daily from Aqaba to Baghdad, he added.

## Handicapped exhibit paintings

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of paintings by handicapped children was opened Wednesday at the Nazek Al Hariri Special Education (NHSE) Centre. The exhibition was opened by Princess Majda Ra'ad who presented prizes to winners in the painting competition.

On display in the exhibition are 250 paintings by handicapped children representing 14 special education centres.

The NHSE director-general said the centre's prize for the paintings of the handicapped children would be an annual practice and that handicapped children aged between six to 18 years will be eligible for the competition.

Khleifat also outlined the ministry's programmes to develop youth and sports clubs in Jordan.

## Frozen meat from New Zealand on sale

AMMAN (J.T.) — Frozen Meat from New Zealand is being sold at specified centres in the Kingdom at JD 1.1 per kilogramme. Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayoub was quoted as saying in a statement published by Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. The minister said that the meat is of sheep each weighing no more than 15 kilogrammes.

Ayoub said that the Ministry of Supply would continue to import fresh meat mostly from Eastern Europe but he did not specify the amounts of each type. In March, the ministry said that the frozen meat will not serve as a substitute for fresh meat which Jordan imports.

Ayoub said Jordan would im-

port 15,000 tonnes of meat during 1989, of which 10,000 will be fresh and the rest frozen. New Zealand meat has proved to be of very high quality, the minister said.

According to Ayoub, the Ministry of Supply has stopped imports of frozen chicken from France because local poultry is now sufficient for the Kingdom's needs. Only when there is a shortage of fresh poultry meat will the ministry import frozen chicken for the markets, he said.

Several consignments of frozen chicken were imported from France over the past three months especially during the Holy Month of Ramadan when there was a severe shortage of local poultry in the Kingdom.

## Soldiers wreak terror in Peking

(Continued from page 1)

Troops with sub-machineguns sprayed a compound housing foreign diplomats and reporters, and a nearby office block on Wednesday afternoon. Nobody was seen injured.

Thousands of foreigners, many terrified, fled out of Peking. Diplomats were evacuated, leaving skeleton embassy staffs behind. Shockwaves from the slaughter of students and workers in Peking spread throughout China.

Angry protesters paralysed major cities. A train in Shanghai killed six demonstrators blocking its path.

Diplomats said at stake was the

survival of China's elder generation of veteran communists who have led this country of 1.1 billion people since the 1949 revolution.

In Washington, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said the State Department had been unable to contact top Chinese leaders.

Fitzwater said he had no idea who was leading the Chinese government. He presumed that whoever was in charge had left Peking for military bases around the country.

The senior leader, 84-year-old Deng Xiaoping, was widely rumoured to be sick in a military hospital, diplomats in Peking said.

Meanwhile, politburo member Qiao Shi, thought to be a tough disciplinarian heading China's internal security forces, surfaced as a possible successor to ousted reformist party leader Zhao Ziyang.

State radio said the supreme court sent a message of support to Qiao and leading party members on their decision "to put down the counter-revolutionary rebellion."

But, diplomats said, even if the party's power struggle was resolved it was not certain that China's leaders, having unleashed the forces of war, could now rein them in.

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An archaeological exhibition entitled "The Treasures of Hasma Desert" at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Samia Al Zaru at Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabaa at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings by mentally handicapped children at Nazek Al Hariri Special Education Centre.
- ★ The annual flower exhibition of YWCA at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.
- ★ An exhibition of cartoons by Omar Sha'ban at the University of Jordan.

### FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "Sweet Dreams" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



## Jordan Times

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## No more of 'familiarisation' please

TODAY'S American-Palestinian meeting in Tunis, the third between the U.S. and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after the unequivocal public declaration by the PLO of a new moderate peace strategy, comes at a time when serious questions have to be asked and answered. Paramount among them are:

Does the U.S. intend to direct its dialogue with the PLO into meaningful contacts aimed at advancing the peace process in light of the overwhelming support that the Arab World extended to the PLO strategy at last month's Casablanca summit? Or would it continue the dialogue in a dialogue-for-dialogue-sake approach while pursuing ways and means to eventually cut out the PLO from the peace process?

Does the recent call by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on Israel to be "realistic" and recognise "Palestinian political rights" reflect a realistic change in the American stand? If so, what is the extent of that change?

Does the U.S. intend to base its moves on the basis that the Israeli plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories is an unbreakable package deal — a take-it-or-leave-it option? If (hopefully) not, how does Washington intend to act now to find common ground, having hastily pledged "wholehearted" support for the proposal to placate Jewish anger at Baker's call?

Does the U.S. intend to soften its opposition to active Soviet involvement in the peace process and accept ongoing positive Soviet signals over regional conflicts as genuine and worth pursuing?

Without firm, unambiguous answers for these questions, there is little hope that the peace wagon would move ahead. Any delay or stalling will only help extremist elements to continue their attempts to sabotage the path towards peace.

From the look of things, it seems almost certain that the U.S. will insist that a meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) be convened to formalise PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's repudiation of the PLO charter. If that indeed is the case that the Americans would carry under their arm to today's meeting, then it will not exactly be unfair on the part of the Palestinians to accuse the U.S. of devising another manoeuvre. Much more so, when seen in light of the fact that moves made by the PLO since 1974 are more than enough evidence of the Palestinians' recognition of the Israeli reality as a state in the region. Any American insistence that the PLO should go about the time-consuming task of convening a PNC session, with Israel not batting an eyelid in terms of positive response to PLO overtures, will only be interpreted as playing the Israeli game and strengthening dissident opposition to the mainstream PLO leadership's moderate approach.

Having said that, let us not overlook the fact that there is some logic in the American argument that a formal repudiation of the charter by a PNC session will boost the PLO strategy. But that logic will not hold as long as Israeli leaders hang on to their outright refusal to relinquish any part of the occupied Arab territories regardless of whether or not there is peace with the Arabs. Simply, the question will be: why should the PLO jump when the U.S. says jump, when Israel is not even ready to sit up?

The stage is set today in Tunis for a new phase in American diplomacy for Middle East peace. Let us hope they will not turn it into another of those "familiarisation" sessions. The U.S. is much too familiar with the situation.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

The three Arabic dailies wrote in great detail about the visit on Tuesday of His Majesty King Hussein to the city of Salt and his subsequent meeting with the local representatives.

Al Ra'i daily likened the meeting between the King and the people of Salt to a Jordanian wedding. Eager to see their monarch and shake hands with him, the people from Salt and other parts of the Balqa governorate lined the city streets. After ceremonial greetings ended, the King heard speeches and listened as Salt notables briefed him on the city's needs and accomplishments. The paper said that the King's meeting with the people of Salt was yet another example of kind spirits and democratic facets in the Kingdom.

Al Ra'i columnist Abdul Rahim Omar comments on the increasing number of Arab victims of Israeli troops and Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories. According to reports, says the writer, more than 2,600 people have been killed or wounded since the start of the 18-month-old intifada. The writer questions how Israel intends to explain these casualties to the rest of the world as well as its own constituency. How does one defend the killing and wounding of civilians by troops and heavily armed settlers, the writer asks. Despite the strenuous efforts of Israeli peace movements such as Peace Now, Israeli right wing politicians and extremists are gaining ground in the Israeli political arena, the writer points out. The Shamir government seems to be heading towards a more violent approach vis-a-vis the Arab population in the occupied territories in an attempt to quell the uprising with the ultimate goal of evicting all Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The writer suggests that while the Arab Nation and the rest of the world is working towards a peace settlement, Israel is not.

Al Dustour daily Wednesday described the enthusiastic welcome King Hussein received as he visited the city of Salt. The people of Salt expressed their allegiance and loyalty to His Majesty as they lined the streets, and shook the Monarch's hand. In speeches given by local representatives, the people of Salt expressed their appreciation of the wise leadership that the King has given Jordan during his reign.



## Bush tries to put pressure on China but U.S. leverage limited

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — In suspending military sales to Peking while avoiding a more far-reaching response to the Chinese army's attack on demonstrators, President George Bush tried to answer congressional calls for forceful action while maintaining some influence with the Chinese government.

But Asia experts say the steps Bush announced earlier this week will have only a limited impact on events in China, where a crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators was continuing and outright civil war seemed possible.

As China expert Harry Harding of the private Brookings Institution described the problem Bush faced in making his decision: "The dilemma is on the one hand conveying our shock at what is happening in China and on the other hand maintaining stable and beneficial relations with a very important country."

Bush indeed conveyed shock over last weekend's attacks, which witnesses said left hundreds dead as soldiers crushed demonstrators with tanks and cut them down with bullets.

Saying the army had been "brutally suppressing popular and peaceful demonstrations," Bush outlined a programme in-

cluding a suspension of all government-to-government sales and commercial exports of weapons. He also put on hold official visits between U.S. and Chinese military leaders.

"I don't want to see a total break in this relationship. And I will not encourage a total break in the relationship... when you see these kids struggling for democracy and freedom, this would be a bad time for the United States to withdraw."

Military cooperation between Washington and Peking has increased sharply in recent years with U.S. government approval of the sale of more than \$650 million in fighter jet avionics, artillery modernisation, naval torpedoes and radar to the People's Liberation Army.

Private military sales to China last year totalled \$85 million, according to the State Department.

### Preserving influence

Bush's announcement followed a day in which key congressmen criticised his initial response — a written statement condemning the violence — as too timid. But the Bush programme said for eroding the ambassador for consultations.

The U.S. president said it was essential that the ambassador stay in Peking to report on developments and that the United States maintain ties to preserve influence with the Chinese govern-

ment. "Our ambassador provides one of the best listening posts we have in China," Bush told reporters. "I don't want to see a total break in this relationship. And I will not encourage a total break in the relationship... when you see these kids struggling for democracy and freedom, this would be a bad time for the United States to withdraw and leave them to the devices of a leadership that might decide to crack down further."

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a television audience it was important to maintain ties with strategic China and that acting precipitously by breaking off diplomatic ties could erode U.S. leverage and leave the Soviet Union with too much influence in Asia.

This showed that U.S. protests to China would have little impact on them, she said.

Citing reports that Chinese army units were fighting each other and pro-democracy protesters stockpiling makeshift weapons, Harding and Hinton said it appeared likely China would be wracked with turmoil, possibly civil war, for some time to come.

It is hard for any outside country, even a superpower, to exert much leverage under those circumstances.

China scholar Harold Hinton said Bush's response was appropriate under the circumstances because the Chinese government was being deprived of something it wanted — military technology — and because it put Washington on record strongly protesting the army's action.

That would help in the years ahead when today's students rose to positions of power in new governments, he said.

The analysts said there was little Washington could do to affect the situation in China.

Penelope Hardland-Thunberg, a China expert with the private Centre for Strategic and International Studies, said those who ordered the troops to attack knew in advance the move would provoke outrage in the West and proceeded anyway.

Every day Israel's continuing effort to suppress the uprising by military force took more casual-

## Intifada: time for talks

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE — The intifada has lasted 18 months, far longer than anyone thought possible. The Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza have decisively asserted their national identity and their will to be free of the occupation.

Now the time has come for Palestinians to do something even more difficult: take up the Israeli government's proposal for elections in the West Bank and Gaza, and be prepared, for that purpose, to suspend the uprising.

Such a course asks a very great deal of the Palestinian leadership. It entails great risks. But I believe it has to be undertaken, or the present chance for negotiation will be missed. There is a diplomatic chance, the best in memory. But on the ground in Israel and the occupied territories the tide of violence and hatred imminently threatens to destroy that chance. A dramatic move is needed to save it.

The contrast between the hopes of diplomacy and the bitter reality on the ground was brought home to me last week at a conference of Israelis and Palestinians.

It was an off-the-record meeting arranged by Professor Herbert Kelman of Harvard. The participants included important figures in the PLO and moderate-dovish Israeli politicians and academics. A year ago such a conference would have been a surprising event; now all involved took it as a matter of course that Israelis and Palestinians should talk. The atmosphere was friendly, almost intimate.

Observing that meeting, one had to conclude that there are ways to reconcile the essential objectives of the two nations: security for Israel, political identity for the Palestinians. Negotiation would be worthwhile, if only it could get started.

But what was the news on the ground? It was not of negotiation but of intensifying confrontation. A band of Israeli settlers in the West Bank rampaged through a Palestinian village, killing a 14-year-old girl, spraying machine-gun fire at houses and livestock. Six settlers were arrested by Israeli police, and army commanders said the settlers had become a major security problem.

Every day Israel's continuing effort to suppress the uprising by military force took more casual-

ties. The number of Palestinians killed in the intifada passed 500. Israeli soldiers shot an 8-month-old baby in the head.

"We are approaching... Algerianisation of the conflict," General Ephraim Sneh said to me during a break at the Harvard conference. "I mean the brutalisation, the violence by Palestinians against Palestinians, the activities of the settlers..."

General Sneh was the military governor of the West Bank from 1985 to 1987. Retired now, he is active in the Labour Party. He speaks carefully, solidly, but in his words there is an urgency close to desperation.

"It is worse day by day, not week by week," he said. "Every day is another brick in the wall of hatred. We have to hurry up. We don't have time."

That is why I think a dramatic gesture is needed to move toward the path of negotiation.

Palestinians would ask: Why from us? We are the weaker party. The election proposal may be just a way for Yitzhak Shamir to gain time. If we accept, and suspend our uprising, it will look as though we are giving way to superior power — and we may lose the momentum of these 18 months.

The answer is that the Palestinians can open the way to negotiations. And that is worth the candle.

As many in the PLO leadership well understand, they have to persuade Israelis that they are serious about peace. Nothing could make the point more effectively than for the PLO to say yes to elections — and say they will give politics a space by suspending the intifada when the terms are agreed.

The scenario is difficult. It would require strong U.S. support; to provide a context, an understanding that elections are not an end in themselves but part of a political process. Secretary of State James Baker has started to provide that context. He needs now to intensify the dialogue with the PLO.

But the scenario is possible, and what a difference it would make.

Imagine just a beginning of the process: Israeli officials sitting down with Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza to talk about how to conduct elections. It would be a transforming event — The New York Times.

### OPEN FORUM

WITH reference to the article "Christian and Islam — a generation gap?", I would like to thank "Godfrey Jensen" for writing such a beautiful article on a complicated topic like religion, and of course for understanding the feelings of Muslims.

There is no doubt that Islam is growing rapidly day by day and will continue growing. It is true that a devout Muslim has no problem living alongside a Christian or whatever, because one of the main teachings of Islam is to respect other's religions and care for others.

Jensen has given a clear picture of so-called "liberalism" of Western world. They should (the West) learn from this and discourage a man like "Rushdie" if they really want to promote world peace.

I would like to thank the management of this newspaper too, for giving chance to a man like Godfrey Jensen to express his feelings.

Inteyaz Ather

### Letter to the Editor

THE soaring debts of the Third World pose the biggest obstacle to their development and have to be tackled in a reasonable manner. It would be a good idea if the debtor countries ask to have their debts re-scheduled on the basis of repaying, in their own currencies, the actual amount of the debts incurred at the times they received those debts and not at their present value — which if the creditors insist upon, would be nothing but flagrant usury and an imitation of Shylock's practices.

George Khoury

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SEPT / SEPT

Un massacre. Dans la nuit de samedi à dimanche derniers, LA CHINE a basculé dans l'horreur. Incapable d'engager un véritable dialogue avec les étudiants et les ouvriers, qui depuis près de deux mois réclament un régime plus démocratique, le gouvernement chinois a répondu par la dictature brutale. Les 1400 morts, au bas-mot, et 10000 blessés de la place Tian An Men, théâtre des grandes manifestations de ces dernières semaines, ont brisé le rêve d'une évolution politique pacifique. Pékin s'est réveillée dimanche dans la douleur et le sang et continue de trembler, après la menace d'une véritable «guerre» brandie par les autorités contre les «ennemis» du pouvoir. Les pays occidentaux, qui se sont dits «extrêmement choqués» par ces événements, évitent cependant de rompre avec la Chine. En témoignent notamment les sanctions prononcées par les Etats-Unis et limitées aux échanges militaires officiels et privés entre les deux puissances.

Puis encourageante sans doute est la troisième réunion palestino-américaine qui doit s'ouvrir aujourd'hui à Tunis. Amorcée le 14 décembre dernier par le plus fidèle allié d'Israël, le dialogue formel entre l'OLP et Washington bute néanmoins encore et toujours sur le plan de paix proposé par M. Shamir, encouragé par George Bush et rejeté par Yasser Arafat, comme une simple réédition du volet palestinien des accords de Camp David. Les représentants de la centrale palestinienne feront vraisemblablement valoir à leurs interlocuteurs la position de François Mitterrand, qui a rappelé dimanche en Tunisie les efforts de Paris en faveur de «deux entités», ayant les mêmes droits à l'indépendance et à la sécurité. Le président français a ainsi réaffirmé la nécessité pour les Palestiniens de «disposer d'une patrie pour y bâtir des structures de leurs choix».

En IRAN, cette semaine aura été marquée par la mort et les hallucinations obscures de l'ayatollah Khomeiny. Téhéran a connu mardi la plus importante manifestation de masse depuis le retour d'exil en 1979 du «guide de la Révolution». Malgré l'important dispositif de sécurité déployé pour ces funérailles, la foule s'est littéralement jetée sur la dépouille de l'imam, déchirant le linceul du corps tombé à terre. Scènes d'hystérie collective qui, la veille, s'étaient traduites par une dizaine de morts, et qui devaient paralyser pendant une bonne partie de la journée l'inhumation du défunt. Finalement transporté par hélicoptère, le cercueil a pu gagner le cimetière de Téhéran en début d'après-midi. Dès dimanche, l'assemblée des experts a nommé l'hodjatolislam Ali Khamenei pour diriger le pays. Un choix rapidement suivi d'un communiqué de l'armée et du corps des gardiens de la Révolution, assurant le commandant en chef par interim des forces armées, Ali Akbar Hachemi-Rafsanjani, de leur soutien officiel. Agé de 50 ans, Ali Khamenei est président de la république islamique depuis le 2 octobre 1981. Il avait été nommé membre du conseil de la Révolution par l'imam Khomeiny, dont il avait suivi l'enseignement religieux. Considéré comme pragmatique et bon gestionnaire, il avait lui aussi appelé à l'exécution de Salman Rushdie. Célébrée comme un jour de fête par les opposants exilés en Europe, la mort de Khomeiny a été qualifiée de premier pas dans «la marche vers la démocratie» par l'ancien président iranien Bani Sadr, réfugié à Paris. (D'après agences).

## EN BREF

**Bain de foule.** Le roi Hussein a reçu mardi un chahereux accueil à l'occasion de sa visite officielle à Salt. Le souverain hachémite a notamment inauguré le centre culturel de la ville ainsi qu'un complexe industriel pharmaceutique. Il s'agissait de la première visite du roi après les émeutes contre la vie chère en avril dernier.

**Hélicoptères.** Le groupe technologique jordanien (GTJ) et la firme américaine Schweizer signeront le mois prochain à Paris un contrat portant sur la construction d'une usine d'assemblage d'hélicoptères à Amman. L'accord prévoit la co-production dans un premier temps de huit appareils, puis de dix-huit autres en trois ans. Les hélicoptères, de type T53-30, seront essentiellement destinés à l'exportation dans les pays du Moyen-Orient.

**Liaison.** Un avion de la compagnie égyptienne Egypt Air s'est posé dimanche sur l'aéroport de Tripoli, inaugurant la reprise des liaisons aériennes entre le Caire et la capitale libyenne après une interruption de 12 ans. Parmi les 40 passagers du vol figuraient le fils d'Hosni Moubarak ainsi qu'un haut fonctionnaire du ministère égyptien des Affaires étrangères, chargé d'étudier l'éventuelle réouverture de l'ambassade d'Egypte en Libye. Par ailleurs, le chef des services de renseignements libyens, en visite officielle au Caire la semaine dernière, a annoncé que le colonel Qadhafi se rendrait «prochainement» en Egypte.

**Urgence.** Le comité tripartite, mandaté par le sommet arabe de Casablanca pour trouver une solution politique au conflit libanais, a lancé dimanche un appel urgent à l'arrêt immédiat de «toute acte de violence au Liban». A l'issue d'une longue réunion de près de six heures, les chefs d'Etat marocain, saoudien et algérien ont estimé «impérative» la levée de «toutes les mesures qui accroissent les divisions inter-libanaises», dans une allusion au blocus des ports et des communications terrestres.

**Immigration.** L'Assemblée nationale française a approuvé le week-end dernier un nouveau projet de loi sur l'entrée et le séjour des étrangers dans l'Hexagone, abrogeant les dispositions en vigueur sous le précédent gouvernement conservateur de Jacques Chirac. Adopté en première lecture par les députés socialistes, le projet prévoit notamment l'assouplissement des conditions d'octroi de la carte de résident et améliore le statut des immigrés en situation régulière. L'opposition, qui a voté contre, devait défendre hier une motion de censure, sans grand risque pour le gouvernement de M. Rocard.

**Contrôle.** Un comité parlementaire sera désormais chargé en URSS de contrôler les activités du KGB (services secrets et police politique). Ce «comité de la défense et de la sécurité d'Etat», créé samedi à Moscou lors de la première session de l'organe législatif du Soviet suprême, sera présidé par Evgueni Primakov, 59 ans, proche du numéro un soviétique Mikhaïl Gorbatchev.

**Retour.** Le colosse de Ramses II, qui se dresse depuis 1955 sur la place de la gare du Caire, regagnera prochainement le site de Mit Rahina à Memphis, au sud de la capitale égyptienne. Selon le ministre de la Culture, le déplacement de la statue monumentale du pharaon est devenue impérative en raison de la pollution et des trépidations provoquées par les trafics ferroviaire et automobile.

**Studeux.** Le plus vieux étudiant d'Allemagne de l'Ouest vient de décrocher sa maîtrise en études germaniques à l'université de Francfort. Agé de 93 ans, Josef Jacob avait planché sur le thème de «la viticulture au Moyen-Age dans la région de Rheingau», la plus célèbre région de production de vin de la vallée du Rhin. Mention «bien».

**Ariane.** Après le succès de son 31e lancement le week-end dernier, la fusée européenne Ariane reprendra le chemin des étoiles dès le 23 juin pour mettre en orbite le satellite expérimental de télécommunications «Olympus», construit par l'Agence spatiale européenne. Il s'agira du dernier vol effectué par le modèle Ariane-3.

**Napoléon.** Le footballeur argentin Diego Maradona a coupé court aux rumeurs faisant état de son éventuel transfert en France en affirmant le week-end dernier qu'il resterait à Naples la saison prochaine. Maradona a notamment démenti l'information selon laquelle il pourrait rejoindre l'Olympique de Marseille, champion de France de 1ère division cette année.

Entretien avec Naguib Mahfouz

## Promouvoir les échanges culturels

**Le Nobel, le livre dans le monde arabe, les rapports Nord-Sud, les auteurs français... Naguib Mahfouz, 77 ans évoque pour le Jourdain sa conception de la littérature. Cairete dans l'âme, il milite aussi pour l'universalisme.**

**Le Jourdain:** Vous êtes le premier écrivain arabe à avoir reçu le prix Nobel de littérature. Quel rôle joue cette distinction personnelle dans l'histoire littéraire de la civilisation arabe?

**Naguib Mahfouz:** Le Nobel ouvre la porte du monde à notre littérature. Il lui offre enfin l'occasion de se faire admettre et reconnaître comme telle, avec ses caractéristiques propres.

**L.J.:** Anwar Al-Sadate s'est lui aussi vu remettre un prix Nobel. Certains prétendent déceler dans votre consécration une «continuité» des accords de Camp David.

**N.M.:** A ma connaissance, les prix Nobel de littérature et de la paix n'ont rien à voir l'un avec l'autre. Le premier récompense un écrivain dont l'oeuvre présente un contenu humaniste, ou, plutôt, qui intéresse l'humanité. Le second appartient au monde politique. Que ceux qui croient voir un lien entre les deux le prouvent.

**L.J.:** D'autres vous considèrent comme un écrivain classique.

**N.M.:** J'écris depuis 50 ans. Peu



m'importe qu'il existe ou non un style Naguib Mahfouz. La seule chose qui compte pour moi, c'est ce que mes livres expriment. J'emploie les mots pour leur sens, non en fonction d'une mode littéraire.

**L.J.:** Quel regard portez-vous sur l'histoire de la littérature arabe?

**N.M.:** Nos prédécesseurs ont été des pionniers. Au XIXe siècle, les écrivains arabes ont lutté sur tous les fronts, social, culturel et religieux. Ils ont été partie prenante des évolutions littéraires et politiques de nos sociétés. Ils ont créé notre culture moderne. En véritables encyclopédistes, ils nous ont introduits dans la pensée universelle et fait partager leurs rêves et leurs espoirs. Dans les années 30, notre génération a poursuivi leur effort. Nous avons notamment enraciné les genres littéraires, du théâtre au roman, dans la culture arabe.

**L.J.:** Que pensez-vous des jeunes auteurs arabes?

**N.M.:** Ils font certainement face à de plus grandes difficultés que nous, notamment en Egypte. Leur grande ambition est d'in-

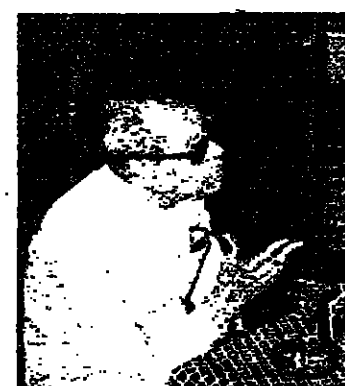


nover et de s'inscrire dans la littérature internationale.

**L.J.:** Les mouvements littéraires dans les pays arabes vous intéressent-ils?

**N.M.:** Je les suis autant que je peux. Mais l'absence de «marché» commun du livre entrave leur développement. Pourquoi n'avons nous pas une maison d'édition à l'échelle du monde arabe, dont la littérature est si riche? Les oeuvres ne me parviennent que par l'intermédiaire de leurs auteurs ou d'amis. Ce manque d'échange culturel entre des pays qui utilisent la même langue est une honte.

**L.J.:** Le fossé économique entre le



Nord et le Sud place-t-il la littérature du tiers monde en position d'infériorité?

**N.M.:** Les oeuvres voyagent. Elles sont traduites du Nord vers le Sud et réciproquement. L'existence de ces passages prouve qu'il s'agit d'un intérêt mutuel. La littérature arabe, par exemple, est longtemps restée dans l'ombre parce que nous ne l'avons jamais sérieusement traduite. Nous nous contentions d'attendre, en estimant que les autres devaient venir jusqu'à nous pour l'apprécier.

**L.J.:** Ces traductions, de l'arabe dans d'autres langues ou l'inverse, sont elles aujourd'hui satisfaisantes?

## Petit glossaire mahfouzien

**La sagesse:** agir au mieux. Ça vient avec l'âge et la culture.  
**L'ététernité:** un beau rêve.  
**La beauté:** tout ce qui réjouit l'âme et provoque une joie particulière.  
**L'absurde:** désespérer de l'existence.  
**Le mensonge:** une très mauvaise habitude.  
**L'amitié:** ce qu'il y a de plus agréable dans la vie.  
**Le courage:** une qualité nécessaire.

## Aviation

## Le rendez-vous du Bourget

Mille six cents exposants, dont plus de la moitié venant de 34 pays, participeront à partir de vendredi et jusqu'au 18 juin au 38e salon du Bourget, près de Paris. Gigantesque meeting aérien il y en aura une dizaine d'années, ce rassemblement des professionnels de l'aéronautique est devenu l'un des plus grands marchés internationaux de l'aviation.

A défaut de nouveau prototype d'appareil, l'édition 1989 permettra aux fabricants de systèmes d'armement, aux motoristes et aux spécialistes de l'industrie spatiale, dont les créateurs de la fusée européenne Ariane, de présenter leurs innovations. La vedette reviendra sans doute à la navette soviétique Bourane, transportée d'URSS en France par l'avion géant Antonov 225. A la veille de l'ouverture du salon, on ignore encore cependant si l'appareil effectuera ou non un vol de démonstration.

Quoi qu'il en soit, le matériel soviétique constituera la principale attraction du Bourget.

## Restaurant mexicain à Amman

## Palmiers et tequila



Le coup de foudre gastronomique, ça existe. Essam Al-Saieg et Tamer Al-Fayez en sont les preuves vivantes. Co-propriétaires du restaurant «Dos Palmeras», qui a ouvert ses portes le 30 mai près du premier cercle, ils avaient auparavant «travaillé» pour la cuisine mexicaine. Et même plus: «J'ai vécu aux Etats-Unis, où j'ai rencontré des Mexicains. Ils aiment leurs restaurants, leur musique dont le rythme m'a ému», explique Essam. Une émotion, qui ne lui a pas fait perdre le sens des affaires... Avec son associé, flanqué d'un chef cuisinier du pays de Pancho Villa, il a créé son coin de Mexique au plein coeur d'Amman. Palmiers, tableaux et dessins évoquant, serveurs costumés, service «à la mexicaine»... et musique sud-américaine. A l'ambiance, il faut bien sûr ajouter le menu, dont les vedettes se nomment Almaquis (pain, maïs, fromage, le tout particulièrement relevé) et tequila (service pure ou, 6 sacrilège, noyé dans l'inconcevable Viva). Boisson comprise, on mange à sa faim pour la modique somme de 3 à 4 dinars. Pas cher et original, le «Dos Palmeras» fait recette. A en croire ses propriétaires, il est difficile certains soirs d'obtenir son coin de nappe. En clair, il vaut mieux réserver.

«Dos Palmeras», Djebel Amman. Ouvert tous les jours, de 12 h à 16 h et de 19 h à 1 h.

doit d'abord écrire dans sa langue natale, pour son peuple. Exception faite, bien sûr, des pays où domine encore une langue étrangère.

**L.J.:** Quels sont les auteurs français que vous appréciez?

**N.M.:** Ecoeur, j'ai lu Maupassant, Balzac, Flaubert. J'ai aussi étudié le théâtre de Racine, de Corneille. Plus tard, j'ai pu lire Proust en français. A la faculté, j'ai pu approfondir ma connaissance de la pensée française, de la Renaissance à nos jours, et comprendre son rôle dans la culture universelle.

**L.J.:** Vos études de philosophie vous ont-elles rapproché d'un courant de pensée occidental?

**N.M.:** Beaucoup de philosophes occidentaux m'ont intéressé. Mais je n'appartiens à aucune école. A la différence de l'enseignement d'aujourd'hui, j'ai étudié la philosophie de façon spectaculaire. C'est à dire que mes professeurs m'ont initié à tous les mouvements, tous les courants de pensée, sans jamais prendre partie. Nous avions une approche plus artistique que militante.

**L.J.:** Avez-vous actuellement un nouveau projet de livre?

**N.M.:** Je travaille habituellement du mois d'octobre au mois d'avril. Voilà deux saisons que je n'écris plus. Je suis en état d'hibernation.

Propos recueillis par Fayçal Al-Zurafa.

L'Egypte, le problème palestinien, l'analyse pharaonique du monde arabe... Naguib Mahfouz répond à ces questions dans le Jourdain la semaine prochaine.

## Mots croisés

par Florence Montell

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

## Horizontalement.

1: bordent les chantiers. 2: à exprimer sa joie; en tenue d'Adam; après la tétée. 3: elle a souvent des causes économiques. 4: boîte à images; union. 5: infinitif; étoile. 6: expression enfantine; fin de messe phonétique; elle régit, phonétiquement, auprès des dieux. 7: ne pousse pas; négation. 8: sortie; adjectif possessif. 9: certains chemins le sont. 10: négation; transpiration.

## Verticalement.

A: vanité. B: affectionnerais. C: pronom personnel; n'a pas bougé phonétique. D: au dessus des techniciens. E: certain; particulièrement apprécié pendant les grosses chaleurs. F: philosophe français; avance. G: les peintres, les danseurs en font partie. H: le corps humain en compte vingt; classement. I: distraits. J: ont vu le jour; adjectif possessif. (Solution en bas de page)

## A L'AFFICHE

## CINEMA

Pauline à la plage, d'Eric Rohmer, avec Amanda Langlet et Ariane Dombelet (1983). Pauline, jeune adolescente, retrouve sa cousine Marion pour quelques jours de vacances et découvre les jeux de l'amour et de la séduction.

Centre culturel français, mercredi 14 juin à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

Ciné-club. Séances respectivement à 13h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00 et 21h00.

Jeu 8: Reds; Splendour in the grass; Children of darkness; The Greek Zorba; The last emperor.

Vendredi 9: Eastwick witches; Shining; Prince of darkness; The Greek Zorba; The last emperor.

Samedi 10: The kiss of the spider woman; Angel heart; Amadeus; Galiboy; Betrayed.

Dimanche 11: An American wolf in London; Flying over a cuckoo's nest; Buxy Malone; Rough time; The great cause (frank).

Lundi 12: The company of wolves; Hair Birdy; The machine; La bataille d'Alger.

Mardi 13: The gate; Portrait of Gomy; Macao; Face to face; The return of the prodigal son.

Mercredi 14: The keep; The year of living dangerously; Potemkin; Fort Sagane; Heat and dust.

Films en version originale. Tél: 603901. Route de l'université, à droite après l'hôtel Jérusalem puis première à gauche, 300 m.

## EXPOSITIONS

Jordanie. Animateur d'un atelier de prise de vue à Amman, le photographe français Francis Chaverou présente une série de photographies de la Jordanie, fruit de ses pérégrinations et de celles de ses stagiaires dans le royaume hachémite.

Centre culturel français, du 11 au 22 juin (inauguration dimanche à 18h00).

Arabesques parisiennes. Le regard du photographe Rodolphe Hammadi sur l'architecture arabisante et orientalisante à Paris depuis le XVIIIe siècle.

Centre culturel français du 12 au 22 juin (ouverture lundi à 18h00).

## CONCERT

Flamenco. Concert unique du guitariste espagnol Victor Monge «Serranito», accompagné de deux danseurs et danseuses ainsi qu'un chanteur de Flamenco.

Centre culturel royal, jeudi 8 juin à 20h00. Prix des places: 4 dinars. (Voir ci-contre).

## TELEVISION

Les aventures de Reimette et Mirabelle, d'Eric Rohmer. La rencontre, en quatre tableaux, d'une jeune provinciale et d'une jeune parisienne qui décident de partager un appartement dans la capitale.

JTV, vendredi 9 juin à 17h30.

## Solution des mots croisés

## Verticalement.

A: prétention. B: aimerais. C: il; émigration. 4: tété; ligue. 5: er; astre. 6: na; 7: tire; ne. 8: issue; tes. 9: traverse. 10: ni; sua.

## Horizontalement.

1: palissades. 2: ri; nu; rot. 3: émigration. 4: tété; ligue. 5: er; astre. 6: na; 7: tire; ne. 8: issue; tes. 9: traverse. 10: ni; sua.

## Cours de français

Professeur français diplômé de l'université de Paris-Sorbonne, donne cours particuliers de langue écrite et parlée. Tous niveaux, même débutant.

Tél: 642 865



# Sudan: Development vs. War, drought and floods

When disaster strikes a developing country the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is often requested to serve as official Co-ordinator for all relief offered by U.N. agencies. This insures a unified U.N. response under conditions often marked by chaos. At the same time, the UNDP "ResRep" is equally concerned with getting the stricken country back on the development track. Some nations, however, find themselves reeling under so many natural and man-made disasters that U.N. representatives are hard pressed to keep up with each new calamity. One such country is Sudan. Coping is not easy and long-range development remains a distant dream.

IT IS just after sunrise and the red, white and blue Twin Otter speeds down the runway and lifts off. As the plane rises above the flat rooftops of the low sandstone buildings, Sudan's sprawling capital of Khartoum gears up for another day. Overstuffed buses ferry people along the deeply rutted streets, dusty once more now that the floodwaters of last August have receded. More than a million displaced persons, homeless due to floods, drought and civil war, prepare for another day in makeshift camps surrounding the city.

Once airborne, the Twin Otter heads southward, where several hundred thousand displaced people are swelling camps in government-controlled towns. They have been uprooted by Sudan's long-standing civil war between the government in the predominantly Muslim north, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the Christian and Animist south. Since 1983, up to a million have died in this conflict and countless others have been forced to abandon their farms and pastures for lack of food and security. In addition to those in the southern camps, up to 1.5 million displaced persons are estimated to be in the north.

Today the plane, which usually transports medicines to the south, carries a load of passengers. They include Peter Schumann, Chief of the emergency unit of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Khartoum, and Dr. Walid Abdel Karim Musa, the unit's Sudanese specialist on displaced persons. Also aboard are representatives of Sudanese Red Crescent and its international affiliate, the League of Red

Cross Societies. The plane is provided to UNDP by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Dealing with disaster in Sudan has the government and development agencies constantly on the run. In addition to civil war, political unrest, economic dislocation and floods, Sudan in recent years has also had to cope with drought, famine invasions by desert locusts and the influx over 1.2 million refugees from neighbouring Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire. All this has stunted agricultural production, thwarted industry, curbed exports, and wreaked havoc with transport and communications. Even in Khartoum, telephone connections are so unreliable that once outside the U.N. office on Gama'a Avenue, staff members must communicate with one another by walkie talkie.

Nowhere are conditions more desperate than in the south. Last summer, in the town of Aweil, an estimated 8,000 people died of hunger or disease, including every child under five as the result of a measles epidemic. At least another 30,000 civilians were reported to have been living solely on leaves and meat from their slaughtered cows since their food ran out in August. But today, Aweil is off limits to the Twin Otter. The SPLA, unhappy with the government's lack of response to recent peace initiatives, has let it be known that planes may not safely enter the region. Instead, the aircraft heads for Abyei, 800 kilometres southwest of Khartoum and less subject to danger.

As the plane soars above the landscape, a mammoth green and

brown carpet unfolds endlessly to the horizon. None of the land appears to be in use. No huts are visible, nor are there any farms or livestock in sight. With an area of 2.5 million square kilometres, Sudan is Africa's largest country — about the size of Western Europe. There is plenty of room to grow food for its 24 million people. But only five per cent of the land is cultivated.

Schumann is no stranger to Abyei. Last July, reports began to reach him from the south about a major human tragedy in the making. But once the floods struck the country in August, all relief efforts centred on Khartoum. In October, when UNDP and other agencies were finally free to respond, displaced Sudanese were descending on Abyei in droves, too weak even to prevent scavenging hyenas from carrying off the bodies of their dead.

Most of the displaced were women. Nearly all the men had headed east toward Ethiopia or remained in the bush with their cattle. Being southerners they knew they would be suspected of belonging to the SPLA and feared death if they were caught by the army. There were few babies or young children. Most had died on the way.

Upon landing in Abyei at noon, it is evident that the emergency is not over. A few stray cows are shooed off the dusty landing strip and a crowd surges to meet the plane. Most are Dinkas, a cattle herding people of regal bearing — tall and slender with heads held high, despite their tattered clothes and destitution. Once used to wide open spaces, they are now jammed into a settlement of closely spaced mud and thatch huts which serve as temporary shelters.

"There are already about 10,000 people in the camp and 100 more are arriving every day," says Atim Zacharia, a Sudanese health inspector. The camp is keeping them alive. Food, blankets and medicines have been ferried in by a large Hercules aircraft chartered by the International League of the Red Cross. A feeding centre run by national and international NGOs provides

nutritional supplements for children.

Bol Bol, a tall middle aged Dinka whose face is etched with deep furrows, reports that he has come from Bahr El Gazal, 100 kilometres to the south. "There is no food at home," he says. "They collected the milk from our cows, then slaughtered them for meat." He made the long trek to Abyei with his family, walking for more than 15 days.

"The people look better than they did two months ago," observes Schumann after a tour of the camp. In fact, only those lying on cots in the low cement building used for a hospital seem in immediate danger. Most of them are children.

On the flight back to Khartoum late that afternoon Schumann prepares a cable on his findings for the U.N.'s Special Emergency Programme in New York. He reports his worries about the future. The harvest was meagre this year due to heavy rains, and southerners are running out of food. Hunger, plus the ongoing conflict, is causing more and more people to leave their homes. The camps are strained to the breaking point.

The next morning, the scene at camps for the displaced in Khartoum reveals a variety of victims. Some are on the run from the war. Others have fled from drought. Most of them lost their makeshift homes in the August flood. There are over a million in all.

At Hillat Shook, built atop a garbage dump, more than 4,000 families are bunched together in huts forged from scraps of cardboard, cloth, and even the doors of abandoned automobiles. Water comes from a standpipe a mile away. There are no sanitation or other public services. A thatch clinic and classroom provide rudimentary health care and education. Women brew sorghum beer to earn income, while men search for the few jobs available in Khartoum or eke out a living selling charcoal, cigarettes or groundnuts.

Getting help to the needy in a country as vast as Sudan presents planners with a logistical nightmare. "What coordination means



Women of Khartoum cope with the August floods.

in a country like this is first of all sharing information and consulting with donors," says W. Bryan Wannop, UNDP's Resident Representative, who has also been named by the U.N. Secretary-General as Resident Coordinator of the U.N. system's Operational Activities for Development. "But it goes beyond that. We support their relief efforts."

Such support means walking a tightrope in the civil strife that separates the government from much of the south. Wannop explains how carefully UNDP must manage the use of the Twin Otter in order to protect the U.N.'s impartiality. Despite occasional pressure, no military passengers are ever carried aboard the plane.

Efforts to concentrate on UNDP's main job — development — are constantly waylaid. "When I came here two years ago, the office was coming out of the drought emergency," says Wannop. "The previous country programme had been terminated early because, with the war, everything ground to a halt. We had a good year when we could focus on development."

But in August of 1988, Khartoum was deluged in a matter of hours with an unprecedented 210 millimetres of rain. This was followed by downpours of 30 and 50 millimetres within the next twelve days. Over 200,000 homes were swept away. Khartoum was without power and all major roadways were blocked.

Wading to work through streets filled with sewage, UNDP staff transformed their headquarters into a nerve centre for international relief agencies. They apprised donors of the country's needs and progress in meeting them. Sudan's main donors are the United States, the European Community, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Finland, Japan and Italy also provide assistance. Sudan's Commissioner of the Displaced is responsible for planning and mobilising resources, while the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission is the government's relief implementing agency. "This place was really like Grand Central Station," Wannop recalls. "Every day at 5 p.m. we had 65 people in a room which seated 25. It was the hottest meeting in town."

Through these meetings, UNDP coordinated the delivery of medicine, shelter, water and food to stricken communities. UNDP's radio room operated more than 12 hours a day, providing one of the few links to the outside world. UNDP's staff also moved swiftly to mobilise overseas support. Within weeks after the flood, a World Bank mission funded by UNDP shaped a two-year reconstruction programme that will cost \$407 million. More than \$300 million was committed at a donor meeting in November 1988.

UNDP is also working with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, donors and NGOs to help the government develop a strategy for assisting an estimated 1,228,000 refugees who have fled conflicts in Ethiopia and other neighbouring countries. Their ranks were growing at the rate of 30,000 per month, placing a tremendous burden on such basics as water supply, food, fuel, wood, public transport, electricity, hospitals and schools. In the eastern region bordering Ethiopia there is one refugee for every three Sudanese.

At the moment, Wannop and his emergency unit are involved in coordinating the response to the U.N. Secretary-General's December 1988 appeal for \$72.7 million in emergency humanitarian assistance for displaced persons in the Sudan. They are also helping to prepare a large follow-up appeal, to be issued in the Spring of 1989, covering assistance to both displaced persons and refugees.

While co-ordinating response to the appeals, Wannop still looks forward to the day when UNDP can concentrate on development programmes. "What we're worried about is that in the postwar phase, reconstruction is going to be tremendously costly and socially disruptive," he says.

"This is a cattle raising area and most of the cattle are gone. Some means will need to be found for the Dinkas to support themselves, such as farming or aquaculture, until their herds are built up again. This could take years. Most of all, there is a need for lasting peace. Only that can ensure development progress — UNDP."

## A classic 20th century dilemma — Whose embryo is it?

By Barbara Jones

SEVEN embryos stored in an American deep freeze are posing a classic 20th century dilemma.

For the tiny eggs, only the size of a pinhead, are the subject of a court case of the kind the world has never seen. The embryos belong to a tragic couple, Mary and Junior Davis, who after years of trying to have their own baby have decided to divorce.

At issue is a decision almost too unbearable to contemplate. Mary Davis wants to keep the embryos so that they may eventually be implanted into her to become her own children.

Junior Davis wants them to stay in storage, maybe never to be given life, and possibly one day simply incinerated.

The ethical problem for doctors and lawyers in this case is one that no one ever contemplated when we first entered the brave new world of test tube babies so many years ago.

Now, because of that technique, we need to consider, as a court must in this case, the most basic question of all: When does life begin?

Are the embryos, conceived

out of a living womb, life — and therefore to be preserved at all cost? Or in their frozen state are they just medical debris?

Last week Mrs. Davis spoke for the first time about the divorce case which is destined to shock America.

"I want my babies to survive," she said, "and to love and care for them as a happy family. Junior and I tried for a baby for years and lived through false hopes and terrible disappointments. I suppose it put a strain on our marriage."

It was late last autumn that Mary turned to test tube technology, first pioneered in Britain, and her eggs were successfully fertilised by her husband's sperm.

But sadly soon after Christmas 30-year-old electronics technician Junior told Mary he wanted a divorce. In the end the nine years of barren frustration had proved too much of a burden for the marriage to bear.

"Just when the embryos had been created and we had a chance to happiness Junior decided he couldn't take any more," Mary said. "And the first thing he told me was that I could not go ahead and have the embryos implanted

in me."

When in August a judge in Knoxville, Tennessee, decides the fate of Mary and Junior's babies, he will also be deciding exactly when human life starts.

Are the embryos packed in ice at the Fort Sanders Medical Centre alive? Are they babies? Or are they joint property to be divided equally as part of the marriage spoils?

To Mary Davis, confused by the situation, the embryos are a last chance to have a family with the man she still loves.

Every childless woman will understand her hope when she thought her maternal longing, nursed throughout her marriage, was to be fulfilled.

Now she stands to lose her home, her husband and their babies.

Blonde, attractive Mary, a secretary at a multi-national company, has moved out of their country home in five acres of hillside in the Smoky Mountain range. She is now alone in a two bedroom town house.

A restraining order has been made against her by a judge who forbids her to go ahead with a pregnancy from the frozen



Junior Davis

embryos until the outcome of the divorce case in August.

"I'm not going to argue over anything else from our marriage," she said. "The only things that matter are the embryos that could become my babies."

She says she will fight every court in America for the right to become a mother. Her husband, meanwhile, says he has a right not to become a father.

"I'm going to ask the court to keep our embryos in storage until I can decide what I really want. I, as the father, have rights too."



Mary Davis

"Doctors can't even tell how long the embryos can be stored. They could be there for 20 years."

Mary has offered to sign away her claim to any maintenance payments, should she have a successful pregnancy, but his lawyers have advised him not to accept.

"I know he couldn't bear to have the embryos destroyed, but he says he also couldn't bear to have his child brought up somewhere without ever seeing it," said Mary. "He is very confused and doesn't really know what he

don't seem to have any answers."

Ethics experts all over America are acknowledging that this case must result in a ruling that takes this human dilemma into account. Several will take the witness box at the Davis divorce hearing to help Blount County circuit judge W. Dale Young come to a decision.

Already some have spoken out. Lori Andrews, a legal expert on reproductive technologies, said seven American states prohibit research on embryos and this prevents their storage and subsequent legal questions about them. She expects other states to now consider such legislation.

And Dr. Arthur Kaplan, director of the Centre for Biomedical Ethics at the University of Minnesota, said the case raised the familiar question of when life begins. "What if we say it is potential life and therefore should not be treated as property?" said Dr. Kaplan.

"Even with the custody approach, the question is what greater right does Mrs. Davis have than Mr. Davis, since this kind of embryo can theoretically be implanted in any woman."

They have only one, vaguely

similar, case to refer to. After an Australian couple were killed in a plane crash, legislation there was passed allowing their frozen embryos to be destroyed.

Some clinics enter into a contractual relationship with couples undergoing in-vitro fertilisation, dealing with the disposal of unused eggs. The Davis' doctor did not propose such a contract.

"If Judge Young orders my babies to be destroyed, it will be the end of everything, for me," said Mary. "Ever since I married, at 19, I wanted to start a family. She had five pregnancies, where the foetus grew in a fallopian tube instead of her uterus, and one ended a life-or-death operation."

"We were both in the U.S. army, stationed in Germany, at the time," she said. "When we came back to America, we settled in Junior's home town, Knoxville, near his family, and decided to try another way. The doctors said I was young and healthy and an ideal candidate for in vitro fertilisation."

Six times, she and her husband started the test-tube programme. The regime meant taking fertility drugs, and Mary also had to

inject herself daily for 30 days.

"It was hell," she said. "But my husband helped all he could. When things went wrong, we sometimes cried together. He had been brought up in a children's home and wanted a proper family as much as I did. He was very supportive."

The couple applied to adopt a baby through the State Department, and three years ago they actually paid a pregnant unmarried girl more than £2,000 for her baby.

"We went to collect the little girl the day after she was born," said Mary. "But her mother changed her mind at the last minute, and we came home heartbroken again."

By now, their marriage was suffering and there were rows and bickering. "We stayed together, knowing it would be all right if we could just have the children we longed for."

Finally, two of the embryos were implanted in Mary, the rest frozen in case of future need. But at the end of last year the clinic phoned to say tests showed the implantation had not worked.

— Arab Times.

### NOTICE TO LADIES

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## An aristocrat rallies for human rights

By Michael Wise  
Reuters

VIENNA — Four decades after fleeing communism, the head of one of Europe's oldest aristocratic families has celebrity status as a human rights observer in Eastern Europe.

Prague hotel maids clamoured for Prince Karl Johannes von Schwarzenberg's autograph when he came back to his native coun-

try recently to monitor a dissident's trial. Later the judge in the trial took an unusual break in proceedings to chat to the prince.

Schwarzenberg, whose family owned vast areas of the country when it was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, is descended from an imperial prime minister as well as from a Napoleonic war commander. He sought refuge in Vienna after the 1948 Communist takeover in Prague.

This month, together with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, Schwarzenberg received the 1989 European Human Rights Prize of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

The prince 51, told the awards ceremony there was a great difference between himself and Walesa — a man he said had achieved basic rights in Poland after years of repression.

"I, on the other hand," said

Schwarzenberg, "am only here to represent the countless unknown and many famous men and women, who throughout Europe have often risked their lives and freedom in the fight for human rights."

Schwarzenberg has become a frequent visitor to East bloc capitals during his five years as chairman of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

The private Vienna-based federation monitors compliance with the 1975 Helsinki final act on human rights, signed by 35 European countries, the United States and Canada.

"It was an offer I could not resist," Schwarzenberg said of his decision to take the post.

"As I was born in the area, I know from my family's history what it means if you are in jail," he told reporters.

The federation, funded from his personal fortune and grants from institutions like the Ford Foundation, has gained esteem for its reports on conditions in countries which are Helsinki act signatories.

"Our knowledge is objective and precise and you can rely on it. When people see your work is done in a serious way, you have quite a lot of success," he said.

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

**OUT OF BOUNDS**

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **ALJOUH** Tel: 675571

**SCHOOL TEACHER**

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

**WORLD MUST BE CRAZY**

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.



## Focus on People

### On her toes

By Marjorie M. Shabin

At the tender age of ten Rania Kamhawi stepped into her ballet shoes for the first time, beginning a journey which was to take her far away from home. This week she tells Focus on People how she left Jordan as a child and returned as the country's first ballerina.

Being 'avant garde' is not always easy, especially if you are an eleven year old girl from a very patriarchal society. For Rania Kamhawi, however, in the 1970's there was no choice. After taking ballet lessons for one year, her British instructor suggested that she continue taking ballet at a ballet school, preferably in Britain. Since there was only one instructor in all of Jordan, Rania felt that she could not advance any further as a ballerina if she did not go abroad. Subsequently she auditioned for a place in a British ballet school and was accepted.

"Only when I had received my acceptance from Britain did my parents realise that I was serious about continuing with ballet. At first they did not think it was a good idea. But when I literally went on my knees and begged them, they saw how much I wanted to go and gave me their OK. Of course the OK was conditional. My school grades were very good and I had to promise to keep that up and I was not allowed to drop out in the middle of the term. They would send me to Britain but I could not return before the year was up."

And so to Britain she went, despite warnings from friends, family members, acquaintances and people she had never even seen. The main worry was how such a young girl could leave home. And to do what, to study dancing? In light of Jordan's traditional culture, it must have been a shock to many. "Besides pointing out that dancing was not something that a girl from a 'good family' should be studying, many people felt that my scholastic abilities should not go to waste. In short I should study medicine, law, or something more 'professional'."

Kamhawi's parents accompanied her to Britain where she was placed in a boarding school. "It was very difficult at the beginning. I was the only non-British child, the only one who did not see her family on the weekends. There was an authoritarian discipline to which I had not been accustomed."

As far as her ballet classes were concerned, she was a late comer since almost all of her classmates had begun taking ballet classes as early as four or five years old. "I thus had to work extra hard to catch up. I also had to adapt to taking my scholastic studies in English."

During the first Christmas vacation, Kamhawi came home to Amman, but she already knew that she would go back to Britain. "I had made my decision to become a ballerina and I was willing to pay the price."

Rania knew that she had to excel at her craft. "I wanted to prove to myself and most of all my family that our decision had been right. I was determined to come back with high qualifications so no one would dare doubt me."

Rania studied at the Royal Academy of Dancing in Britain, she was trained as a ballet teacher and suspects that she may be the only Arab ballet teacher with her qualifications in the Arab World today. "As far as I know I'm the only one with these qualifications."

After graduating from Britain for a year and a half Kamhawi taught ballet at the National Ballet School in Lisbon, Portugal. She had been offered posts in countries as diverse as Canada, Brazil and Egypt as well. She had graduated second in her class and was in high demand.

She was now approaching her mid-twenties. 'My father felt that at this point I really should come back home. He felt that if I stayed abroad any longer I might not be able to readjust to life in Jordan.'

Kamhawi was offered a post at the Royal Cultural Centre which wanted to begin giving ballet classes. After a lot of soul searching, she decided to accept the offer and return to Amman. Like many young Jordanians who study abroad Kamhawi had to combine two worlds. Both at work and socially she had to readjust.

"The first few months were very difficult for me, I felt I was such a stranger. Many people openly questioned what I was doing as well as how valid my qualifications were. After being solicited by ballet schools half way across the world, I felt it was unfair that I should be doubted and almost looked down upon in my own country."

But Kamhawi maintained the discipline which had become part of her and dove into her work. She now teaches ballet to youngsters at the RCC and the Haya Arts Centre. A few months ago she was asked by the Ministry of Arts and Culture to form a new Jordanian folklore group, which she is doing at present.

"Although I never thought I would teach folklore dancing, I'm really enjoying it. We were taught many different types of folklore dancing at school and now that is coming in very handy. In the process I am also learning a lot about Jordan's traditions. Each area, each tribe, has its own dances, there is a lot of variety."

In an attempt to develop Jordan's folk dances, Kamhawi is giving girls a more active role in the dabke dances.

"Most of the young people in the group are very enthusiastic, but there is a selection process because, when this group goes abroad we want them to be as professional as possible."

Professional dancers is what Kamhawi would ultimately like to see. "It is rather difficult because most parents and most children see dancing, ballet or otherwise, more as a hobby than a serious activity. We have not yet come to the stage of forming professional dancers, but at least the interest in dance is growing." Every year more and more students sign on to take ballet lessons with Kamhawi.

Although there are not too many youngsters with "good feet" she says ruefully, "I've never seen so many kids with flat feet in my life." But Kamhawi remains hopeful. "If we don't try we certainly won't accomplish anything."

Ballet dancing has a tremendous tradition and history, it has been introduced into almost all cultures in world, and Kamhawi hopes that sooner or later, with her help, Jordan too will benefit from this art.

"People will accept this art in due time. Patience and hard work can do a lot. Once parents realise that their children are walking with grace, confidence and poise, they may realise that dance is an art of the body and the mind."

Hoping to expand her professional know-how in other arts two years ago Kamhawi joined a Jordanian pop group, Hot Ice, for whom she is the choreographer and lead female singer. Although the group sings to it's pop, reggae, blues and jazz melodies in English, they hope to begin singing in Arabic soon. "This way will reach a greater audience." And sooner or later Jordanian parents and youngsters alike may learn that it's a beautiful thing to be able to sing and dance.



A model of the new 45-cent U.S. airmail stamp that will be issued on July 14, Bastille Day. The stamp, which will be released on Bastille Day, to mark the bicentennial of the French Revolution, shows three allegorical figures of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, against coloured panels that look like the French tricolor.

By Louis Meixler  
The Associated Press

ASHKELON — Five years have passed since Ayano Mamo abandoned his farm and began a months-long odyssey from the forests of Ethiopia to the holy land, where he envisioned the sun would shine "even at night."

Now Mamo, like many of Israel's 16,500 Ethiopian Jewish immigrants, feels disillusioned and alienated in a country where quiet, traditional Africans don't quite fit in.

Their primitive farming methods are not needed, their lack of sophistication is a cause for condescension, and their skin colour is sometimes a target of discrimination. Even their Jewish faith has been questioned.

The Ethiopians' disappointment is all the greater because of their harsh struggle to emigrate and their dramatic arrival in the U.S.-assisted "operation Moses" airlift that involved George Bush, then vice president.

Mamo's road to Israel was harder than most.

## Reparations for black Americans — another step towards equality!

By Mitchell Landsberg  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — For more than 20 years, Raymond Jenkins has been telling anyone who would listen that the United States government owes black Americans a debt for centuries of forced labour by their ancestors.

For most of that time, says the Detroit real estate broker, nobody took him very seriously.

"They thought it was a joke," he said. "They said, 'the government will not give the black people of this country anything.'"

But ever since congress approved \$1.2 billion in reparations to Japanese-Americans for their confinement in U.S. prison camps during World War II, people have been listening to Jenkins more and laughing less.

It's too early to call it a movement, but the notion of making reparations to the descendants of slaves is beginning to catch on among some prominent black Americans.

In April, delegates to an African-American summit in New Orleans included a call for reparations in their preliminary agenda of African-American priorities.

Earlier this year, the Detroit City council passed a resolution calling on congress to set aside \$40 billion in reparations to create an educational fund. In Massachusetts, a state senator introduced a bill to create a state commission to study the idea.

And this month, U.S. congressman John Conyers, a member of the opposition Democratic party that controls the legislative branch, plans to introduce a bill in congress that would call for the creation of a federal commission similar to the one proposed in Massachusetts.

"This question is beginning to come up again and again," said James Williams, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, one of the nation's biggest civil rights organisations. The NAACP has not taken a position on reparations.

The idea probably goes back to the emancipation proclamation, the document that freed American slaves in 1863 during the civil war.

Margaret Washington Creed, a history professor at Cornell University, said Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman of the Northern Forces, which opposed slavery, allowed freed slaves to buy 40-acre plots of land that were abandoned by southern planters during his devastating march through Georgia. In most cases, whites eventually reclaimed the land.

Sherman's plan led to proposals to give all freed slaves the opportunity to buy 40 acres of land and a mule, Ms. Creed said. The proposals were never enacted, but "40 acres and a mule" became a rallying cry for freed slaves and their descendants.

"It is almost folklore in black communities across the country," said state Sen. William Owens, the author of the reparations bill in Massachusetts. Owens said he recalls hearing the phrase constantly as a child in Alabama.

### Black Muslims

The nation of Islam, also known as the Black Muslims, began calling on the U.S. government in the 1930s to set aside land for black Americans. The notion

of land or money for the descendants of slaves was heard again during the black power movement in the 1960s.

However, according to Creed, no proposal for black reparations has ever advanced to the floor of congress.

The latest demands were prompted by last year's passage of the Japanese-American Reparations Act, which allotted \$20,000 each to Japanese-Americans who were sent to internment camps during World War II.

"That's when, within the minority community, people started saying, 'hey, what about us and slavery?'" said John Matlock, Conyers' district staff director.

Ed Matocvic, a spokesman for congressman Robert Matsui of California, cautioned that the Japanese-American case is unique because "it is directly paying those who were wronged."

"That's where this is a different issue," he said. "You're getting into a whole new ball game when you start talking about descendants."

Proponents of black reparations respond that the damage done by slavery is felt by Black Americans to this day, and that many blacks who are alive today were subjected to legally sanctioned discrimination.

However, advocates of reparations also acknowledge that it would be virtually impossible to distribute payments to every descendant of a slave in the United States. There are approximately 30 million black Americans, most of whom are descendants of slaves.

"Because you're dealing with something that occurred over 100 years ago, you run into problems in determining who's eligible and who's not," Matlock said.

Consequently, the favoured alternative would be to establish funds to pay for education, housing or medical care.

My idea of reparations," said William Strickland, an instructor of political science in the Afro-American studies programme at the University of Massachusetts, "is that America's resources need to be put into our cities... not as any racial favour but as part of a fundamental strategy to save this country."

How much money would be involved? Jenkins has called for \$40 billion as a start, although he insisted that it's far from adequate compensation for 246 years of unpaid labour by millions of people.

If Conyers' bill is introduced and passed by congress, that would be one of the questions left to the federal commission that the measure would establish, according to Matlock.

It's not hard to find people who are skeptical about the prospects for reparations for blacks. Derrick Bell, a professor at Harvard Law School, said such payments would be "just as valid as the Japanese-American reparations," but probably could never be approved.

Still, just the growing talk about reparations has been satisfying for Raymond Jenkins, whose grandfather was born into slavery. He believes more than ever that his goal is possible.

"It's catching on. It's been kind of a lonely fight, and I sometimes wondered why I put all my time into it. ... But now, I seem to be getting a little results from it."

Ethiopians undergo tough transition

## Some are not so very lucky

After leaving his village in 1984, he was detained by anti-government Ethiopian rebels for one month. They beat his wife and stole his money.

Let go, the family joined other emigrants in walking towards the border with Sudan. It took a month, and without adequate food and water their 2-year-old daughter died, one of 10 who perished en route among the group of 150.

In Sudan, 25 more of the group died because of malnutrition and disease, including Mamo's aunt, uncle and three nephews.

But "we had faith in the holy one, blessed be he, that despite the suffering, he was with us," Mamo said through an interpreter in his native Amharic, sitting in his apartment in the southern coastal city of Ashkelon.

As he walked through the desert, Mamo recalled he "thought about the Israel of my dreams. All would be bright and wonderful. Even at night their would be sunshine, after we gathered in from the exile."

Five years since the exodus,

almost 30 per cent of Ethiopians still live in dormitory-style government housing centers. The national council for Ethiopian Jews says unemployment among the Ethiopian immigrants above age 35 is about 45 per cent.

Mamo, 54, lives in a small government-supplied apartment with his wife and four of his children. He has no job, partly because he acquired a blood disease from drinking polluted water on the trek and cannot do heavy work.

### Ghetto life

The apartment complex where he lives is filled with almost 2,000 Ethiopian immigrants and is disparagingly called the "Ethiopian ghetto" by unsympathetic neighbours.

Israel officials say they are making progress in settling the new immigrants. The children have proven able to quickly adapt to the new culture, with more than 400 Ethiopians enrolled in Israeli universities and many others serving in elite army units.

But officials concede the



Some immigrants from Ethiopia have been lucky — such as these student nurses, but most have not been so fortunate

newest immigrants had more difficulties than any of the Jewish communities that came from Europe, the Middle East and North Africa as part of the ingathering that began after the creation of Israel in 1948.

"Most new immigrants spoke French or English and they had some skills," said Uri Gordon, Director of Immigration and Absorption in the Jewish Agency. "With the Ethiopians we had to start anew."

He said Ethiopian immigrants are given intensive Hebrew classes and provided social workers to help them acclimate.

The three-month "operation Moses" airlift in 1984 that brought more than 8,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel, joining others who managed to flee earlier.

The new Ethiopian immigrants, many from rural villages who only spoke Amharic, found themselves shunted aside in Israel's sharp-elbowed society known for its "chitzpah," a Hebrew word meaning audacious to the point of rudeness.

"We left our culture and came here where they don't speak our language or follow our customs, and now we find ourselves in poor jobs and gaining little respect," said Mesfin Ambau, director of the Jerusalem-based Organisation of Ethiopian Im-

migrants. "There is a lot of pain inside."

Symbolic conversion hurts

The Ethiopians' first confrontation in Israel was with the nation's powerful rabbinate, which ruled that the community, after 2,000 years of isolation from world Jewry, had deviated in its religious practice and needed to undergo symbolic conversions.

"Nothing hurt us more than that," said Ziv Sahalev, 20, an Ethiopian immigrant who lives in a government absorption center.

The Ethiopians refused any type of conversions, and the rabbinate was forced to seek a compromise that quieted the dispute.

Like more than a third of the Ethiopian community, Sahalev left behind close relatives, in his case his father and three sisters, on the expectation that he would return and bring them to the promised land.

But Marxist Ethiopia, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel and close relations with Arab states, halted the airlift shortly after it was revealed and 15,000 Jews remain stranded in Ethiopia.

Rahamim Elazar, director of the National Council for Ethiopian Jews, said Ethiopian youngsters, many separated from their

parents, have a suicide rate five times higher than other Israeli teen-agers.

"There are so many who were left behind and the children feel terribly guilty," he said.

Sahalev said since he came to Israel, he has given up hope of returning to Ethiopia to bring the rest of his family. "I write to them every week, and after a month or two I get an answer," he said.

Another problem for the Ethiopians is that they are virtually the only blacks in Israel.

"Sometimes people joke with me and point at me and start saying, 'look, he's black,'" Sahalev said. "It makes me feel very uncomfortable."

In Kiryat Chaim, a residential area of small cottages near Haifa in northern Israel, neighbours rose up in protest when the Jewish agency moved four large Ethiopian families into the area's only apartment complex last January.

"It's a quiet area and people came to me and complained that the Ethiopian children made noise at night, they didn't throw their garbage away," said Giora Fischer, district head of Kiryat Chaim.

"In informal ways, they also made it clear to me that they felt their property values were declining," he said.

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## OPEC continues haggling over oil production quotas

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — OPEC ministers began their sixth day of talks Wednesday trying to restart negotiations that have stalled over formulating a six-month oil production and pricing plan.

Several ministers of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met privately in their rooms at a luxury hotel to try to resolve members' disputes.

"We are consulting with each other and hope to reach an agreement," said Qatar's Oil Minister Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, who predicted a deal could be struck in a day or two.

The talks have stalled over a Kuwaiti demand for a much larger share of any increase in production in the last half of the year.

Other members, including influential Saudi Arabia, want the increase shared proportionately among all 13 members.

"A lot of work needs to be done," Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh said Tuesday. A delegate from one nation, who demanded anonymity, said, "it's a deadlock."

The ministers seem in agreement on lifting their production cap from 18.5 million barrels a day, which was the January-June

a day to 21 million barrels. That, he said, would be "a good level of ceiling."

The United Arab Emirates has persistently exceeded its quota set by OPEC. It, too, has pressed for a bigger share of any increase. Oteiba refused to say how much he would like. "As much as we can get we would love to have," he said.

"The key issue is to get everybody within the new umbrella of 20 or 20-plus (million barrels a day) as a new ceiling," said Oteiba.

Other members have said no country should be given more than others.

Libya's Fawzi Shakshuki said if another country wins "special treatment... Libya will ask for that."

The group late last year agreed to sharply cut production back to 18.5 million barrels a day for the January-June period in an attempt to dry up an oil glut in the marketplace that had sent prices spiralling downward.

Since then prices have rebounded more than 40 per cent to the current levels, which was \$20 a 42-gallon barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange for July delivery.

## Finances top CAEU agenda

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Several Arab finance and economy ministers, gathered here for the 51st round of meetings of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Wednesday formally welcomed Egypt back into the Arab economic fold before a ministerial committee went into a closed-door meeting to discuss ways of saving the Amman-based economic body from its current liquidity shortage.

During the closed-door session, the four-member ministerial committee, which groups Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq and Syria, presented its proposed resolutions to the council and was expected to call for a reduction in the CAEU's 1990 budget to \$1.25 million from a total of \$1.6 million in 1989.

The council was also expected to review the activities of the secretariat general over the past six months, the economic situation in the Arab World and in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and to follow up on resolutions of the council's latest meeting six months ago.

The 13-member CAEU, currently facing a "drastic financial situation," is owed approximately \$4 million in arrears from most of its members, the council's Assistant-Secretary General Hassan

Gharaibeh said. He noted that this shortage incurred CAEU a \$2 million debt.

Gharaibeh told reporters that CAEU has already received \$1.5 million from Iraq, Libya, Jordan, North Yemen, Syria and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), for the period 1985-1988.

Libya, which Wednesday assumed the rotating post of chairman, last week paid \$915,000 in dues to CAEU. Kuwait, which finances more than third of the council's budget, has failed to meet its obligations towards the body, Gharaibeh said.

Kuwait's arrears to the council stands at around \$1 million while that of the UAE stands at half a million dollars.

Egypt was expected to send some \$200,000 in payments frozen during the past ten years when its membership in the council was suspended after Cairo signed the Camp David agreement with Israel in 1979. Egypt's membership in the CAEU was reinstated last December even though Syria and Libya expressed reservations on the decision then.

### Salaries

The council's liquidity problems has prevented it from paying salaries to some of its 62 employees, Gharaibeh said. "We hope that our critical situation will improve to enable us pay the salaries of our staff who have not received their wages since January 1989," he said.

During Wednesday's opening session, secretary of the general popular committees for economy and external trade in the Libyan Arab Republic, Dr. Farhan Sharnanah, welcomed Egypt back into the CAEU and expressed hopes that its reentry into the council would signal the straightening of what he called an "abnormal situation" in the march towards common Arab action.

### Dependency

Sharnanah said the Arab World was currently facing a problem of dependency on the "outside" world, an apparent reference to Western nations. "It is no secret to you that our Arab economy suffers from... dependency on the outside (world) and... from conspiracies (that wish) to merge the Arab economy with the Western capitalist system which has subjected (the Arab World) to its whims and fluctuations," Sharnanah said.

### Protectionism

International monetary, financial and economic developments have adversely affected the economies of developing nations, including the Arab World, he said. In effect, he maintained, developing nations currently suffer from protectionist policies imposed by the industrialised nations in the face of Third World products.

He explained that they also suffer from a drop in world demand on raw materials, foremost among them oil, and from deteriorating international trade conditions as well as from a decline in the purchasing power of exports due to fluctuations in international currencies.

Deficits in the balance of payments in developing countries, Sharnanah said, have also adversely affected their economies.

"The strings of dependency have grown more powerful, causing an embarrassing economic situation on a national level, especially during the 1980's, a period which witnessed peak Arab indebtedness," he said.

### Multinational corporations

During those years, he said, the gaps in food supply had increased and there was a rise in the demand on foreign technology and expertise while Arab countries had become victims of multinational corporations.

"The future of Arab development has come under the threat of external pressures," he said.

In that context, the CAEU provides the focus for an Arab economic integration. The decision to have an Arab common market, he said, if it was allowed to fall through, may have broadened the scope of trade between Arab states, he noted.

"This is an era of large economic and political entities in which there is no room for small groupings," Sharnanah said, citing as an example a prospective united European market in 1992.

"Our responsibility requires that we continue our efforts to achieve the goals of an Arab economic unity agreement and the provisions of the Arab Common Market (ACM)," he added.

A 1964 CAEU resolution called for the establishment of the ACM among the 13 member states. The resolution was put forth in an effort to achieve free and unrestricted trade among Arab countries. But a statement issued last year on the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the formation of the ACM said that despite its achievement, the ACM was still far below the aspirations of its member countries.

Sharnanah said that Libya had already issued resolutions exempting all Arab products from customs and import licensing, a matter which rendered the Libyan market completely open to Arab products.

"There is a dire necessity to develop and strengthen measures of Arab integration through national Arab institutions, foremost among them being the Council for Arab Economic Unity," he concluded.

### New opportunities

CAEU Secretary-General Hassan Ibrahim, who also addressed the meeting's opening session, said the meeting, which comes at a crucial stage following the formation of regional groupings such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), gives rise to new responsibilities and opportunities for Arab economic unity.

"The new reality imposes on the Arab League and the Council for Arab Economic Unity a situation where they have to be ready and take the initiative for coordination between existing and new structures," he said. "This reality also calls for a reassessment of the resolutions of the (1987) Arab summit (in Amman) and the revitalisation of the strategy of joint Arab economic action," he added.

In that context, Ibrahim said, the risks that face Arab economic development include the negative effects of the international economic crisis and the dependency on the international oil market.

As such, Ibrahim maintained, the growth of Arab economies in general is not fully manifested in Arab comprehensive developments and is consequently inadequately distributed among Arab states, individually and as a whole.

The Arab economy, in general, has emerged weaker, less resilient and increasingly lopsided after the oil boom era which was characterised by fast capital build-up, Ibrahim said.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Dubai bans trade in ivory

DUBAI (R) — The Gulf emirate of Dubai Tuesday banned trading in ivory and Rhinoceros horn, the official news agency WAM reported. It said Crown Prince Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum issued an order banning "all activities relating to manufacture and trade in elephant and Rhinoceros tusks." Wildlife experts fear declining populations of elephant and Rhino could disappear altogether because of poaching by horn and ivory traders. Rhino horn is sold in Asia as an aphrodisiac and is used in Yemen to make dagger handles. WAM did not say how much ivory would be affected by Dubai's ban, but dealers estimate ivory imports by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) at less than half a tonne a year. Dubai, the UAE's biggest trade centre, imports more than 80 per cent of the amount, mostly from India. The rest comes from Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mozambique and indirectly from South Africa. Ivory can fetch up to \$800 a kilogramme in the UAE, dealers said.

### W. Germans to exploit Tunisian mine

TUNIS (R) — The Tunisian government's Office Des Mines has chosen West Germany's Metallgesellschaft METG.F as its partner in joint exploitation of a zinc mine in northwestern Tunisia, the chairman of the office told Reuters Wednesday. The mine at Bougrine, 140 kilometres south west of Tunis, has reserves of six million tonnes of ore containing 12 per cent zinc and three per cent lead, Mohsen Zrelli said. Production will start in three years at a rate of 100,000 tonnes of concentrate a year, he added. Metallgesellschaft will contribute to the initial investment in the mine, estimated at \$40 million, but Zrelli did not say how the equity would be divided. Four other companies, from Canada, Bulgaria, West Germany and the Netherlands, were interested in the project, he said.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, June 7, 1989 Central Bank official rates				
	Buy	Sell	French franc	84.3 85.1
U.S. dollar	565.6	571.6	Japanese yen (for 100)	286.2 400.2
Pound Sterling	890.3	895.2	Dutch guilder	254.1 256.6
Deutschemark	285.1	289.0	Swedish crown	85.8 85.9
Swiss franc	330.0	333.3	Italian lire (for 100)	20.4 20.8
			Belgian franc (for 10)	137.0 138.4

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	1.577080	U.S. dollar
One Sterling	1.1995/2005	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.9653/65	Deutschemark
	2.2135/45	Dutch guilder
	1.7000/10	Swiss franc
	41.16/21	Belgian franc
	6.6870/920	French franc
	1431/1432	Italian lire
	142.35/45	Japanese yen
	6.6325/75	Swedish crown
	7.1275/325	Norwegian crown
	7.6600/50	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	375.90/376.40	U.S. dollars

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Prices were firmer at the close of floor trading as investors consolidated earlier gains. By 0515 GMT the All Ordinaries index was 10 points higher at 1,533.2.

TOKYO — Shares prices closed up but off their highs after index-linked buying by investment trusts. The Nikkei index rose 174.88 points to 33,626.89.

HONG KONG — Share prices closed higher after a day of volatile trading ruled by news from Peking. The Hang Seng index ended 74.95 points higher at 2,224.66, after surging on news that troops had left central Peking and then slumping as troops surrounded a diplomatic compound.

SINGAPORE — Shares closed lower over a broad front after selling in the afternoon reversed the market's trend. The Straits Times industrial index fell 6.39 to 1,226.74.

BOMBAY — Share prices shot up over a broad front on heavy institutional buying, cheered by reports of good monsoon rains across southern India. Tata Steel and Nocl rose 22.5 rupees each to 1,342.5 and 907.5 respectively.

FRANKFURT — Easier domestic interest rates, the latest economic data from Bonn and a continuing flow of good corporate results boosted the DAX index to a post-crash high of 1,435.61. It closed at 1,432.66, up 18.88.

ZURICH — Prices closed higher across the board as foreign and local buying interest boosted the market. The all-share Swiss index rose 10.8 to 1,050.3.

PARIS — Prices were off their opening lows in volatile trading. Wall Street's higher close, the weaker dollar and underlying confidence in the French economy supported prices, but many investors remained nervous about the turmoil in China and Iran.

LONDON — Shares were mostly firmer in the afternoon, helped by early gains on Wall Street. But investor interest was mainly confined to special situation stocks and business remained very thin. At 1441 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 9.6 at 2,117, just a point off the day's high.

NEW YORK — Big rises in Time Inc. and Lin Broadcasting, the targets of takeover bids, helped the market rise. The Dow was up 11 at 2,507 in mid-morning.

## GAO wants more banks' reserves

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Third World countries are falling behind on \$70.67 billion worth of debt to U.S. banks, according to the General Accounting Office (GAO).

The GAO, the investigating arm of Congress, did not name the countries.

Argentina, the number three

debtor after Brazil and Mexico, has paid no interest on its foreign debt for over a year.

The GAO said U.S. bank regulators should make banks put up more reserves to protect their depositors against losses on those loans.

It calculated that the regulators now demand reserves of only 5.1 per cent, about \$3.6 billion. It suggested that they should be insisting on 62.2 per cent, nearly 44 billion.

"Because banks generally respond to reserve requirements by

writing down assets by the required amounts, a decline in their book value of their assets results," the office said in a recent note on figures to John Lafalce, a member of the Banking Committee.

Though the GAO did not say so, writing down a bank's assets reduces the amount of business it can do and makes the management look bad to depositors and stockholders.

In a letter Tuesday to Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, Lafalce said the banks should put up more reserves. "U.S. banks maintain lower reserve levels than almost all other industrialised countries," Lafalce wrote.

A bank is now only required to put up reserves when the regulators declare foreign loans it has made to be either a total loss or "value-impaired." That means the debtors have not paid interest for six months or otherwise shown that they are in deep trouble.

U.S. bank regulators next week are expected to discuss behind closed doors whether to classify loans to Argentina as "value-impaired."

The category already contains Poland, Bolivia, Peru, Zaire, Sudan, Nicaragua and Liberia. But their total debt is small compared with the major debtors Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. U.S. authorities calculate that Argentina owes U.S. banks more than \$8.5 billion. Argentina has

not paid interest for more than a year on its foreign debt, now estimated at over \$60 billion.

The GAO thinks that the bank regulators should insist that the creditor banks put aside reserves proportional to the price that a country's debt will fetch on the open market.

Meanwhile, the West's top bankers are expected to face intense pressure to drop their resistance to a pioneering deal that would slash Mexico's huge debt burden.

The heads of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank are likely to argue forcibly at a meeting here that commercial banks must pull their weight in a new U.S.-led strategy to ease the Third World's \$1.3 trillion debt burden.

But so far there has been scant evidence that creditor banks would be willing to narrow the wide differences that have surfaced with Mexico — the world's second largest debtor after Brazil — and cut debt by as much as Washington wants.

"There will be considerable resistance from the commercial banks, but enormous political pressure on them," Robert Studer, chief executive of Union Bank of Switzerland, told Reuters.

The U.S. strategy unveiled by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady in March radically shifts the emphasis of previous debt talks, calling on banks to reduce the burden of credits

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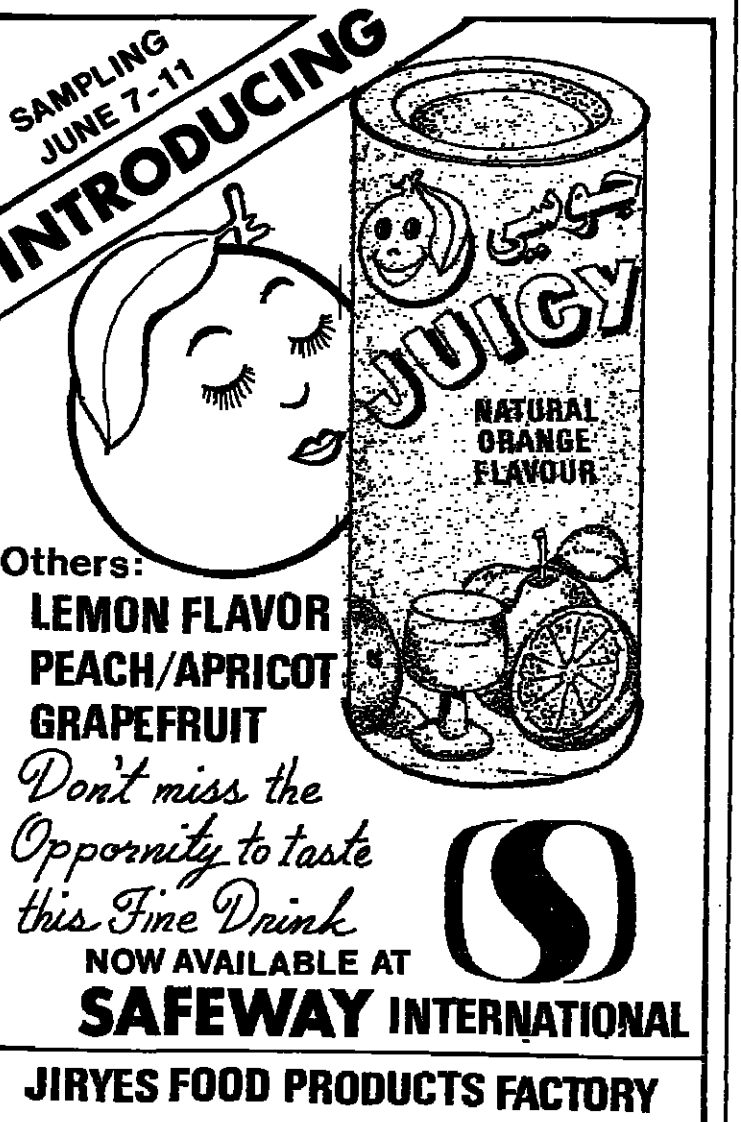
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## Steroids may cause homicide — researcher

MONTE CARLO (R) — Psychiatric disturbances, leading in some cases to homicide, could be sparked by abuse of anabolic steroids, an American researcher said Tuesday.

On the second day of an international symposium on drugs in sport, Dr. David Katz said the use of muscle-building steroids was increasingly prevalent among young people throughout the world. Steroids are banned by the International Olympic Committee.

"Anabolic steroids are virtually mandatory for bodybuilding and for certain positions in (American) professional and college football," Katz said.

"Psychiatric disorders may well be the most prevalent as well as the most serious side-effects of anabolic steroids."

Katz caused a stir among delegates with pictures of dramatic muscle development among bodybuilders and examples of mental disorders which he said could be a result of steroid use.

He said a study by himself and a colleague of 41 steroid users showed five had displayed psychotic symptoms. Four had experienced delusions and one had suffered hallucinations.

All these symptoms had passed quickly once the subjects stopped taking steroids.

Katz then detailed a case history in which a male bodybuilder had bought a car for 25 dollars and driven it into a tree at 35 mph (56 kph) while a friend recorded the incident on a video-camera.

"He said he felt invincible," Katz commented.

He also told delegates of a man taking high dosages of steroids

who had beaten a hitch-hiker to death.

In a lecture on the extent of steroid use, West German professor Manfred Donike said that in sports where power was a determining factor, the use of anabolic steroids is regarded as a must to achieve top international performance.

Donike, who runs Cologne's dope-testing laboratory, said 60 per cent of positive tests at 20 Olympic committee-accredited laboratories last year were for anabolic steroids.

"Athletes, trainers and sometimes the physicians behind them are willing to take risks," Donike said.

He said only 20 per cent of the tests had been conducted out of competition so "in most cases athletes and their entourage were prewarned that they would be tested."

British doctor Raymond Brooks detailed results of a test for human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG), a substance derived from the urine of pregnant woman which induces a male body to produce more testosterone which in turn promotes muscular growth.

He said 21 of 740 male urine samples two years ago tested positive for HCG.

"This occurrence of 21 positives out of 740 samples is a very high rate of abuse of a single drug, more especially because 19 of the positive cases came from only two sports," Brooks said.

Brooks would not say what the two sports were but one delegate said later he had been told they were cycling and weightlifting.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### UEFA raise fine on Hearts

GENEVA (R) — Scottish soccer club Hearts had their fine for contravening UEFA rules on television transmissions more than doubled to 250,000 Swiss francs (\$147,000) Wednesday. The European football union increased the fine after rejecting Hearts' appeal against an earlier 100,000 francs (\$62,000) penalty imposed after the club allowed the home leg of their UEFA Cup quarter-final against Bayern Munich to be televised live in West Germany. UEFA's appeal board said Hearts had ignored warnings from the Scottish Football Association and flouted the regulations. Hearts were also ordered to pay 10,000 Swiss francs (\$5,880) towards the cost of the appeal. In a statement, UEFA said the earlier fine was justified and had been increased because of a contract Hearts had signed with private television station RTL (Radio and Television Luxembourg) from which the club would receive \$490,000.

### Sacked Iraq coach given job in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — The sacked coach of Iraq's national soccer team has been given a contract with a United Arab Emirates club, sports officials in the UAE said on Wednesday. They said Ammo Baba, fired by Iraq because of the team's poor performance, had signed an agreement with the Abu Dhabi Al-Jazeera club but no details were available.

### San Diego, Mercury Bay battle in court

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. and New Zealand yacht clubs resume their battle for the America's Cup Thursday in a New York state appeals court which will decide the fate of yachting's premier trophy. The San Diego yacht club will argue that justice Carmen Cipriak was wrong in ordering it last March to forfeit the trophy, while the Mercury Bay boat club of Auckland will say she was right to disqualify the Californians for sailing a catamaran against a monohulled boat. At stake is the prestige of holding the trophy and the financial reward of staging the America's Cup. San Diego hoped to earn as much as two billion dollars in revenues by hosting the next race series, now set for 1992 in New Zealand. At issue is justice Cipriak's March ruling in which she interpreted the deed of gift, the document which governs the trophy, as prohibiting a mismatch such as last year's series between San Diego's speedy 60-foot (18-metre) catamaran and the huge, 132-foot (40 metre) sloop New Zealand.

## Jenkins to swap prison for lectures

SAN DIEGO (R) — British Olympic runner David Jenkins, sentenced to seven years in prison for his role in an underground steroid smuggling ring, could be released in the next few days to begin lecturing on drug abuse, a prosecutor said Tuesday.

Assistant U.S. attorney Philip Halpern said he supported a defence motion filed Monday to reduce Jenkins' sentence to one year.

"Rather than keep him penned up at the taxpayers' expense, we would like him to start lecturing to youth and athletic groups about substance abuse," Halpern told Reuters.

If U.S. district Judge Lawrence Irving approves the motion, Jenkins could be released "in the next few days," Halpern said. He would get credit for time already served, including some while in custody awaiting trial.

Jenkins, who has been in prison for six months, would have been eligible for parole after serving two-and-a-third years of the seven-year sentence.

Irving sentenced Jenkins in San Diego in December, saying he had allowed greed to lure him into buying body-building drugs from underground laboratories and supplying them to

athletes. The European 400 metres champion in 1971 and member of Britain's silver-medal 4x400-metres relay team at the 1972 Munich Olympics was the first of some 20 co-conspirators to plead guilty in the case.

"I feel the judge will probably go along with us because the arguments were well reasoned," Halpern said.

Irving's clerk said he will probably rule Wednesday on Jenkins, who has been serving his sentence in a federal prison in California's Mojave desert.

Halpern said Jenkins, a British-born U.S. resident, had continued to cooperate with the government's probe of steroid smuggling since he was sentenced. "We've been able to wrap up the case against the co-defendants," he said.

Halpern originally argued for a stiff sentence for Jenkins, saying it was important to send a message to the athletic community that illegal steroid trafficking would not be tolerated in the United States.

Steroids have become an international scandal since Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson was stripped of his 100-metres gold medal at last year's Seoul Olympics after testing positive for steroid use.

## Brazil fields exiles v. Portugal

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil will field four internationals who play abroad Thursday when they face Portugal in a friendly soccer match at the Maracana stadium.

Coach Sebastiao Lazaroni, who has been struggling to put together the full squad he envisages will play in next month's South American Cup and the World Cup qualifying matches in August, confirmed that defenders Jose Mozer — recently transferred from Benfica of Portugal to Saint Etienne of France — Ricardo Gomes of Benfica, striker Valdo of Benfica, and midfielder Silas of Sporting Lisbon, would start the match.

Lazaroni said he also had planned to field striker Romario, but his Dutch club PSV Eindhoven refused permission.

## New generation wipes Paris' courts

PARIS (R) — Seven years ago at Roland Garros, Mats Wilander became the youngest player to win a Grand Slam men's singles title at the tender age of 17.

Wednesday he goes back to the same centre court as the oldest player left in either the men's or women's French Open draw, at 24 almost the grand old man of a tournament in danger of being taken over by teenagers.

The Swede, who has won seven titles at Grand Slam events including three in Paris, follows onto court the 17-year-old American sensation Michael Chang, who grittily dismissed world number one Ivan Lendl in the fourth round.

Fifteenth seed Chang would not look so youthful in the women's draw where the average age of the semifinalists is 17 and where defending champion Steffi Graf, still a teenager, is more than two years older than any of her rivals.

At 17 years three months, Chang is six months younger than Wilander was at the same stage in 1982 and will be eyeing the Swede's record as he plays his quarterfinal with unseeded Ronald Agener of Haiti.

Wilander, the defending champion, meets Soviet player Andrei Chesnokov, who is also unseeded, and could go on to face his teenage challenger in Friday's semifinals.

Second and third seeds Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg, whose heady days of teenage success are not so long behind them, are already through to the last four in the bottom half of the draw.

Becker, a mature 21, said tennis was undergoing a generation change with the likes of Jimmy

Connors and John McEnroe about to quit the sport and new players such as Argentines Alberto Mancini and Guillermo Perez-Roldan moving in.

"There is a big change going on," he said. "A completely new generation is coming into tennis which is good. I just hope that the new generation brings as many great players with as much charisma and as much personality as the ones who are leaving now because otherwise the game is dying."

Classing himself as one of the older hands, Becker added: "It is a fact of life that the younger ones are coming and we are getting older. If you are afraid of that, you just have a problem, in tennis and in life generally."

His compatriot Graf will have to be just as philosophical because she will find herself four years older than her semifinal opponent.

## FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

### FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fayadah El Assaf	Nymhuk	Owner	Dahan	56.5
2- Ahmad A. El Az	Mabrouk	Owner	Ahmad	56
3- Ziad Fahad Taimn	Hayran	Owner	Sulman	56
4- Oudh Misri Barash	Adham	Owner	Owner	56
5- Salim Mazy Aowan	N. Ahmad	Owner	Yousaf	54.5
6- Eled Salman Khawairi	Saad Eled	Owner	Rasheed	53
7- Rabie Adnan A. Hassan	D. Rabie	Owner	Owner	51.5
8- Ghazy Khair Kabaei	A. Elizz	Owner	Owner	50
9- Mohammad Salman	Sabah	Owner	Younis	48.5

### SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nazir Stable	Fozan	Abbas	Anwar	56
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nazir Stable	Hamdani	Abbas	Ibrahim	54.5
3- A. El Kareem El Rakad	M. Erakad	Owner	Owner	56
4- Khalil Haddadin	Waleed	Owner	Rasheed	63
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Bint Shams	Ikbal	Hary	51.5
6- Ghaliab Haddadin	F. Hanady	Owner	Mostafa	51.5
7- Fawaz Elshalan	Shihan	Zaidan	Kasim	50
8- Oudallah Marj	H. Marj	Owner	Owner	51.5

### THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Sakir Fahad Lawansh	Ghanam	Owner	63	
2- Sakir Fahad Lawansh	Rizan	Owner	56	
3- Ghaliab Jabir	Imad	Owner	61	
4- Abdullah Rahal	N. Aswad	Owner	56	
5- Salim A. Rawwa	Safwan	Owner	Rasheed	56
6- Soud Mohammed Soud	M. Faial	Owner	56	
7- Mohammed Salman	M. Salman	Owner	Younis	54.5
8- Ibrahim Hussein Lozy	Fadia	Owner	Dahan	54.5

### FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Nimir El Hmoud	Midan	Ikbal	Mousa	58
2- Nimir El Hmoud	El Hasna	Ikbal	Hary	56.5
3- Sheikh Ahmad Sakry	Sara Elhail	Khairaldin	Rasheed	58
4- Sheikh Ahmad Sakry	M. Dina	Khairaldin	51.5	
5- Mamdout Anwar Shalan	Izzna	Muhsin	Kasim	57
6- Ghaliab A. Jabir	Rabba	Owner	56	
7- H.H. Late Sherif Nazir Stable	Mashaaleh	Abbas	Ibrahim	56.5
8- Naeef Anwar Shalan	Murrah	Muhsin	Saad	53.5
9- Samy Yacoub Madros	A. El Fawaris	Adnan	53	

### FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR BEGINNER & SECOND CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Nimir El Hmoud	Ettalak	Ikbal	Hary	60
2- Nimir El Hmoud	Anef	Ikbal	Mousa	60
3- Kamal Wasil Bsharat	H. Elroman	Khairaldin	Rasheed	60
4- Kamal Wasil Bsharat	El Shaily	Khairaldin	59	
5- Aly Fawad El Saad	J. El Saad	Khairaldin	58	
6- Najia Kamal Bsharat	Naamain	Khairaldin	53	
7- Fawaz Anwar Shalan	Asheer	Zaidan	Kasim	50
8- Mansour Anwar Shalan	Elsay	Zaidan	Saad	50

## Peanuts



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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 32 ♠ A1093 ♠ A65 ♠ AQ83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you respond?
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 32 ♠ A1093 ♠ A65 ♠ AQ83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?
- Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 32 ♠ A1093 ♠ A65 ♠ AQ83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?
- Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 72 ♠ 954 ♠ KQ10953 ♠ 84  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?
- Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 762 ♠ AK3 ♠ 954 ♠ AQJ8  
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?
- Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ QJ9 ♠ AJ6 ♠ K1052 ♠ KQ3  
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond? Look for answers on Monday.

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

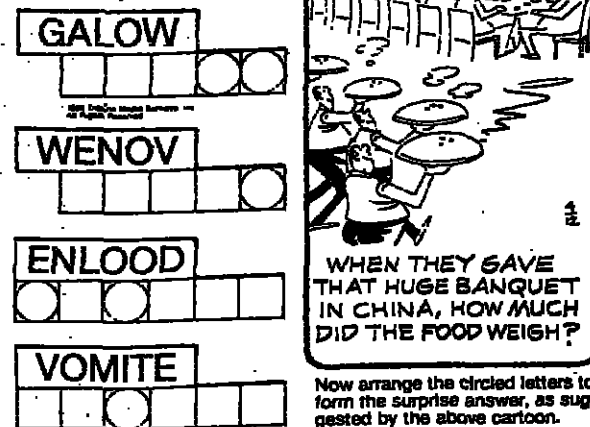
## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"Stanley is cheating on his diet! He filled the waterbed with chocolate milk and there's a straw under his pillow!"

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

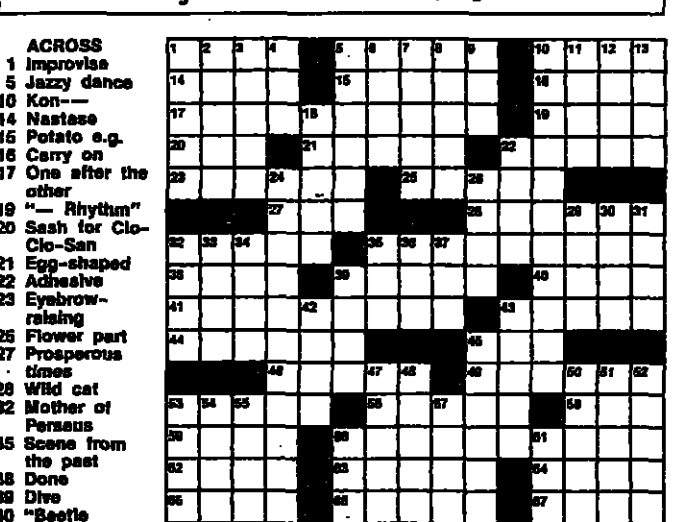
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEAT DIRTY SYSTEM FOSSIL  
Answer: Should a car with automatic drive be entrusted to someone who's this?—SHIFTLESS

## THE Daily Crossword by Virginia L. Yates



- ACROSS  
1 Improvisation  
5 Jazz dance  
10 Kon—  
14 Nantase  
15 Potato e.g.  
16 Carry on  
17 One after the other  
19 "— Rhythm"  
20 Seek for Clo-  
21 Egg-shaped  
22 Adhesive  
23 Eyebrow-raising  
25 Flower part  
27 Prosperous times  
28 Wild cat  
32 Mother of Perseus  
35 Scene from the past  
38 Done  
39 Dive  
40 "Beatie" dog  
41 With enthusiasm  
42 Turk. tiles  
44 Honor  
45 Earthy product  
46 Even the score  
49 Journalist Bill  
53 Oodles  
58 Centers  
59 Tab  
59 — and simple  
60 Delayed reaction  
62 Left's father  
63 "Sesame Street" regular  
64 Concept  
65 Band-leader  
66 Laurence  
68 Feeling of dread  
67 — up (entire)  
DOWN  
1 Cap item  
2 Excuse  
3 Some skirts  
4 Knob  
5 Reeves and Allen  
6 Lava rock  
7 News theme  
8 Free-for-all  
9 Before: pref.  
10 Disastrous  
11 Bard's villain  
12 Ky. fort  
13 —bitty  
16 Jeweller's glass  
22 Apple regular  
24 Ship part  
26 Mid  
28 Wood strip  
30 Eight: pref.  
31 Ring results  
32 Nap  
33 Sta.  
34 Cozy abode  
35 Manuscript  
36 — Y.M.C.A. word  
38 — Abner  
37 Some  
39 Checker move  
42 Costa  
43 Surfsed  
45 Egg dish  
47 Incipient oak  
48 Y.M.C.A. word  
50 Sidestep  
51 Yard worker  
52 Meat cut  
53 Gush  
54 Preserve  
55 Seed coat  
57 Sluggish  
58 state  
60 Goddess: Lat.  
61 Tour's info



Tension remains high in republic; death toll 67

# Gorbachev calls for peace in Uzbekistan

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev appealed Wednesday for a halt to ethnic clashes in Soviet Uzbekistan where 67 people have died in attacks on a Turkish minority group.

"Clashes are continuing, leading to people wounded and even loss of human life," Gorbachev told the Soviet parliament. "There are a number of instigators. Firearms are being used."

"Let us again issue an appeal to keep the peace. Please stop, and let us trust the legal organs of the country to do everything to protect the lives of the people," he said.

The Congress of People's Deputies voted to back his call for calm in the Soviet Central Asian republic.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said Wednesday that 67 people had died in clashes since Saturday between Uzbeks and Meskhetians, a Turkish minority deported from Soviet Georgia to Central Asia by dictator Josef Stalin in 1944.

The newspaper said 11,000 Meskhetians, fearing for their lives after being hunted down with clubs and iron bars, had been evacuated from the area.

A resident of the city of Fergana contacted by telephone from Moscow earlier Wednesday said the clashes had subsided and the sporadic shooting of recent days had ceased.

But tension remained high in the city of 190,000, with many people remaining indoors.

"The shooting has stopped, but we are afraid to go out," the resident told Reuters. "About half the shops are closed. People are being evacuated."

Komsomolskaya Pravda said 87 soldiers were among the injured and reported that 315 people had been detained Tuesday alone in the region southeast of

the Uzbek capital, Tashkent.

The daily gave no breakdown of the dead, but earlier figures indicated that about three-quarters of the victims were Meskhetians. More than 160,000 of them live in Uzbekistan.

Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin, sent to Fergana to oversee the operations, told the daily Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya his ministry's special troops had so far failed to gain full control of the situation.

Gorbachev's appeal for calm in Uzbekistan was his second this week.

On Monday he appealed to the "sense of reason" of those involved in the violence, which presented him with another major problem involving inter-ethnic relations.

He is already faced with ethnic unrest in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia which has killed more than 110 people since last year.

In the last nine months he has

also had to grapple with a peaceful constitutional revolt in the Baltic republics of Estonia and Lithuania, and to a lesser extent, Latvia.

A total of 91 people have died in Soviet Armenia and Azerbaijan in a dispute over control of the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh — populated mainly by Armenians but turned over to Azerbaijan in 1923.

Thirty-two of the victims were killed in a three-day assault against Armenians in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait at the end of February 1988.

Soviet television Tuesday showed troops patrolling Fergana streets to enforce a curfew and guarding a refugee camp filled with wounded and frightened Meskhetians.

Uzbek Prime Minister Gayrat Kadyrov, in a television interview, blamed the clashes on "anti-perestroika forces," meaning those who oppose Gorbachev's reforms.

## Government, Solidarity seek accord

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Opposition and government representatives have met to discuss the Solidarity movement's overwhelming election victory and how to fill vacant seats in Parliament that were reserved for Communist Party members.

The meeting Tuesday underlined the increasing cooperation being shown by opposition leaders and communist authorities as they work to avoid a political crisis after Sunday's voting.

Unofficial returns show most or all of the 35 leading communist officials on a "national list" running unopposed for the Sejm, or Parliament, were denied approval by the required 50 per cent majority.

Among those who may have been defeated, according to the early results, were Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak and eight others on the 17-member Politburo.

Officials of the independent Solidarity union movement and the government had earlier agreed at political talks that 65 per cent of the Sejm seats would be reserved for the communists and their allies. Now, both sides are looking for a way to fill the empty seats without violating the constitution.

Solidarity won a decisive majority in the new 100-member senate and virtually all of the 161 seats available to the opposition in the Sejm, according to unofficial returns tabulated by volunteers.

The official news agency PAP reported that senior Solidarity advisors Bronislaw Geremek, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and the Reverend Alojzy Orszulik of the Roman Catholic church met Tuesday with Kiszczak. Politburo member Stanislaw Ciosek and a third party official.

A full meeting of the Arbitra-

tion Commission — the panel set up to resolve conflicts between the government and opposition resulting from their April agreement on reforms — was scheduled for Thursday. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Kiszczak act as co-chairs of the panel.

As the closed-door talks continue, so does the official vote count that was expected to give the final dimensions of the party's losses in voting for the Sejm and the new, democratically elected senate.

The PAP agency said an official vote count was expected either Wednesday night or Thursday, but a Solidarity representative on the National Election Commission said it might be as late as next week. It appeared that officials hoped to have a plan to fill the vacant seats agreed upon by both sides before the final results were announced.

Meanwhile, senior government

officials kept pressing Solidarity to take part in a broad "coalition" with the Communist Party, and not act strictly as an opposition force.

"The voters' verdict shows all political forces, that is my party (Communist), other coalition parties, groups and Solidarity must undertake responsibility for Poland's future," Politburo member Marian Orzechowski told Polish Radio.

Solidarity previously has rejected any participation in a communist-run government.

"We did not fight for chairs (in the cabinet) for ourselves," Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told reporters in Gdansk. "We fought for a different system of wielding power in this country."

One opposition seat in the Sejm and perhaps seven in the Senate may have to be settled in a runoff June 18, said Anna Mizgajka, a member of a Solidarity committee tabulating results.

## Supreme Soviet votes Ryzhkov in

MOSCOW (AP) — For two hours, Soviet lawmakers criticized premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov's handling of the country's economic and environmental problems before reappointing him Wednesday by a nearly unanimous vote.

The new Supreme Soviet confirmed Ryzhkov's reappointment as premier with only nine of the 509 deputies present voting against him. As premier, Ryzhkov is charged with overseeing the Soviet bureaucracy's efforts to institute President Mikhail Gorbachev's economic and political reforms.

Ryzhkov, 59, has served as Soviet premier since September 1985.

Already tapped for reappointment to the post by Gorbachev and endorsed by the Communist Party, he had been expected to win confirmation by the new legislature.

Gorbachev praised the former factory director as a "determined proponent of the policy of perestroika," the Russian word for the president's reforms, and de-

fended his record as the country's economic chief.

But other legislators peppered Ryzhkov with barbed questions about poverty, the country's poor agricultural performance, the shrinking supply of consumer goods and the ecological problems in more than 100 Soviet cities and around the rapidly shrinking Aral Sea.

Yuri Komarov, a deputy from Siberia, said an agricultural agency created at the start of Gorbachev's reforms and then abolished last March was so inefficient that "people were saying it was the most successful action by the CIA against the Soviet economy."

A Lithuanian deputy demanded to know what the government planned to do about 43 million Soviets that he said were living in poverty. He called their plight "disastrous."

Ryzhkov agreed that something must be done about poverty but did not specify what actions he would take.

Deputy Anatoly Miloserdov of Byelorussia blamed the Council



Nikolai Ryzhkov

of Ministers that Ryzhkov heads for short-sightedness. He said the council's bungling led to "the disappearance from sale of the most basic consumer goods."

Ryzhkov denied that the Council of Ministers had made "strategic errors" in its implementation of reforms, but he acknowledged it had made "some specific mistakes that had a negative effect on the economy."

He said attempts to make state enterprises more independent led to the "unbalancing of the consumer market."

## A glimpse of Soviet black humour

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet people have long thrived on so-called black humour, particularly in the pre-glaspast days when biting satire made light of some of the more onerous aspects of a life characterised by shortages and corruption.

The editors of the leading Soviet humour magazine, "Krokodil," have now published an English-language collection of satirical cartoons that editor Aleksey Pryanov says he hopes will help "destroy the myth that Soviet people are gloomy, withdrawn and stern."

The weekly "Krokodil" reaches an enormous audience in the Soviet Union, with a circulation of 5.3 million. Now, 185 of its cartoons are being made available to American readers in the book, "Soviet humour."

The range spans marital humour, the generation gap and environmental problems.

But the most poignant sketches, ones that may surprise Western readers, are those depicting social problems such as alcoholism or prostitution, the chronic housing shortage, lethargic bureaucrats and workers. These are topics that "Krokodil" embraced satirically before it was politically safe to tackle them head-on in official Soviet newspapers.

Several selections reflect the terror of Stalinism, when a midnight knock at the door could mean a one-way ticket to Siberia. In one, a wife consoles her husband that a noise from the next room is "not the police. It's just burglars."

In another, three road workers idle beneath a sign alerting motorists to beware of roadwork. In the final frame, the labourer depicted in the sign climbs down and bends his back to work, to the amazement of the idlers.

People with memories of a bad restaurant meal might identify with the "Krokodil" cartoon of a slovenly chef handing a plate to a waitress with the comment: "Palm this off on somebody — I am afraid to taste it."



Demonstrators shout slogans in support of the student protests in Beijing during a gathering of about 150,000 people in Hong Kong. The crowd

called for a general strike and a boycott of Chinese banks and goods after troops in Beijing violently crushed a student revolt Saturday.

## Violence mars Hong Kong protest against Peking assault

HONG KONG (R) — Rioting ended by police baton charges and teargas confused activists plans for a general strike and mass rallies in Hong Kong Wednesday over the bloody crackdown in Peking.

Police fired volleys of tear-gas and made repeated baton charges to clear a crowd estimated by police at up to 7,000 in Kowloon's teeming Mongkok district.

The crowd threw stones, bottles and set fire to a van in the first violence since Hong Kong's Chinese population started a series of rallies and demonstrations in favour of Peking's rebellious students three weeks ago.

On police advice, Hong Kong's alliance in support of the Peking pro-democracy movement immediately cancelled a series of rallies and marches it had planned for Wednesday to coincide with a general strike.

Several hundred people defied the cancellation order, gathering at Happy Valley near the offices of Peking's Xinhua news agency, bringing traffic to a standstill.

The strike itself took the form of a series of token stoppages and gestures by many of the British colony's six million residents, who have been in turn elated by China's fledgling democracy movement and moved to tears by the military crackdown.

The central business district was less crowded than usual as

thousands stayed away from work. Many on the street or in offices wore black armbands to mourn Peking's dead.

Taxis and public minibuses were festooned with posters calling for the overthrow of the Chinese government's hardliners, one saying "blood must be paid with blood."

Luxurious Mercedes and Rolls Royce Limousines which serve the plush hotels in the territory carried scraps of black cloth on their radio antennae. Young students sporting headbands and white T-shirts calling for democracy handed out leaflets and armbands.

On the partially completed Bank of China building, which now dominates Hong Kong's dramatic skyline, black banners carried the words "We hate the wolves who betrayed the people" and "We are saddened for the thousands who were killed fighting for democracy."

Many shops and offices closed for the day, their shutters covered with pro-democracy posters.

The Hong Kong stock exchange remained open, though members wore black armbands and observed a three-minute silence before opening.

The pre-dawn violence in the teeming Mongkok district — one of the world's most densely populated urban areas — was blamed by both police and Hong Kong

alliance leaders on a small group of youths determined to make trouble.

"The criminal elements in the crowd have spoiled what was a very peaceful demonstration. Most were genuine demonstrators who left as soon as it got bad," said a senior police officer who was trapped with 15 of his men by the crowd.

"We're talking your low life, hoodlum element, the dregs of Mongkok."

Alliance leader Szeto Wah and fellow activist Martin Lee said they had suspected agitators acting in Peking's interests had been looking for an excuse to disrupt hitherto peaceful and ordered demonstrations on Hong Kong streets.

"As there are unruly elements inciting hooliganism and someone, as you may know, trying to blacken the pro-democratic protest, a sit-in protest will be the best choice," Martin Lee said.

A procession of some 130 trucks and light buses went from western Hong Kong to the New China News Agency headquarters in Happy Valley, straggling traffic and prompting police to close off roads near the building.

About 200 cars and vans went from Sham Shui Po on the Kowloon peninsula to the agency's other headquarters on the Kowloon peninsula.

## Hong Kong threatens to halt boat people asylum

HONG KONG (R) — The Hong Kong government threatened Wednesday to suspend asylum for Vietnamese boat people unless other countries helped end an overwhelming flood of refugee arrivals.

Secretary for Security Geoffrey Barnes said he hoped an international conference on refugees meeting in Geneva next week would help resolve the problem. If not, he said, the government would consider more "radical alternatives."

"If we don't get what we hope and what we want, the question of suspending first asylum will inevitably arise," he told reporters.

Barnes said the exodus from Vietnam, which Monday alone brought an unprecedented 1,194 boat people to the British colony's shores, has swollen refugee camps to the bursting point. There are a total of 41,958 Vietnamese in 11 refugee camps and detention centres.

"The pressure on Hong Kong has got to be removed and removed quickly," he said.

The Hong Kong government says a vast majority of the boat people are not true refugees fleeing political persecution but

rather economic migrants seeking a better standard of living abroad.

The colony wants eventual mandatory repatriation to Vietnam of those found not to be genuine refugees.

"Vietnam must be made to take responsibility and take back all non-refugees," Barnes said. He urged Western countries to recognise "the reality of the situation that non-refugees must be returned to Vietnam speedily."

In Washington, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a resolution Tuesday urging Southeast Asian countries to continue giving temporary asylum to Vietnamese refugees and not force them to return to Vietnam.

The non-binding resolution also said no Vietnamese should be repatriated until there were strong internationally approved guarantees they would return safely and without persecution.

There have been recent reports of hundreds of Indochinese refugees dying at sea, being turned back from potential host countries, and falling victim to pirates.

Barnes said Western countries should help ease Hong Kong's burden by accepting some 14,000

boat people classified as genuine refugees.

"The Hong Kong government feels the international community has to relieve the pressure on Hong Kong."

He said the possibility that Hong Kong would stop offering first asylum was only speculative and hypothetical, admitting that such a move would still not solve the problem.

Barnes said Hong Kong would not unilaterally ship boat people back to Vietnam or prevent them from landing. It would presumably suspend a present screening system and just consider all arrivals illegal entrants.

"We're not talking about pushing people off... we cannot physically and practically turn them away."

Some 180 Vietnamese arrived in Hong Kong on five vessels Wednesday morning, local radio reported. Hong Kong is host to the largest number of Indochinese refugees in the region.

## COLUMN

### Man sentenced to 10,000 sentences

PLEASANTON (R) — A local roofer, convicted of being in possession of a car that did not belong to him, was ordered by a judge to "write nine-word sentences 10,000 times before being freed from jail. A municipal court judge ordered Timothy Loggins to write the sentence, "I didn't own it. I won't take it," as punishment for missing several court appearances. Loggins was released from custody Monday after submitting a thick stack of papers bearing the repeated sentences. Court officials said. Court clerk Beverly Delucchi said she did not know if the judge tallied up Loggins' handwritten sentences before releasing him. "I know I didn't," she said.

### Henry III's edict overruled

LONDON (AP) — The House of Commons Tuesday night voted to overrule an edict of King Henry III in 1247. The lawmakers voted 157-88 for the second reading of a bill to establish a market at Ilford in northeast London. In a decree issued 762 years ago, the monarch ordered that no market should be set up there because it would compete with one in Romford, just over nine kilometres away. The original argument still held good for Sir Nicholas Bonsor, who said Romford's 300 market traders would lose out. But Neil Thorne, who represents Ilford, said the plans involved only a few stalls. The bill must now pass a third reading and also gain approval in the House of Lords.

### Catch them old

CALION, Ohio (AP) — Only seconds after receiving her own high school diploma, Lafawn Alkire watched her grandfather, Wadonna Jeanne Alkire, pick up her diploma in the Northmor high school gymnasium. Mrs. Alkire, 65, returned to high school last fall to earn the diploma she passed up 45 years earlier to get married. In the interim, she raised 13 children and has 27 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. "I tried. I tried hard. School was hard for me, believe me. But I don't care. I'm tickled (thrilled) I got through it," she said at Sunday's commencement. Wadonna, 18, kept her company in government class and her grandson, sophomore Treble Lessor, sat near her in home economics.

### Orchid smuggler jailed and fined

LONDON (R) — An Armenian-born orchid smuggler who "raped" beauty spots around the world, in search of rare blooms was jailed and given a heavy fine Tuesday. Henry Azadehdel was jailed for 12 months — eight of them suspended — and ordered to pay fines and legal costs of £20,000 (\$31,000) for smuggling and selling orchids contrary to the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species. Prosecution lawyer Andrew Mitchell said: Azadehdel has raped beauty spots around the world of some of their most precious assets to feed an obsession with orchids at his bank account. Azadehdel, 37, gleaned information from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew in London for his trips to Asia and South America to steal rare jungle species of orchid. In 1987, after a tipoff from Kew, customs officers stopped him as he returned from Peru and found 15 restricted species in his bags. When they raided Azadehdel's home, customs officers found 365 endangered species among an orchid collection worth £42,000 (\$66,000) on the black market.

### Global weather

(major world cities)

	TEMP	WIND	WEATHER
AMSTERDAM	10	14	57 Cloudy
ATHENS	18	24	82 Clear
BANGKOK	29	37	88 Clear
BATAVIA	28	34	93 Clear
BELMOPAS	10	20	68 Cloudy
CAIRO	22	32	42 103 Clear
CHICAGO	16	28	80 Clear
COFFENHAGEN	20	24	64 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	24	64 Cloudy
GENEVA	14	18	61 Cloudy
HONGKONG	27	31	88 Clear
ISTANBUL	17	22	81 Clear
LONDON	10	14	57 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	21	70 Cloudy
MADRID	10	16	59 Clear
MEXICO	28	32	47 117 Clear
MONTREAL	10	28	73 Cloudy
MOSCOW	12	24	75 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	25	34	83 Clear
NEW YORK	17	24	75 Cloudy
PARIS	10	16	59 Clear
ROME	12	24	75 Cloudy
TOKYO	22	28	84 Cloudy
VIENNA	10	22	72 Clear

don't be like